

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. IX., No. 6. Whole No. 216. }

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1894.

{ Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

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VOL. IX., No. 6.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1894.

WHOLE NUMBER, 216

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label the second week after a remittance is received.

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THE articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SENATE BRIBERY-INVESTIGATION.

THE refusal of the newspaper-correspondents to disclose the sources of the information upon which they based their charges concerning the connection of the Sugar-Trust with the sugar-schedule in the Tariff Bill has not blocked the investigation. The recalcitrant witnesses have been reported to the Vice-President, and they will be indicted by the Grand Jury for contempt of the Senate—an offense which subjects them, under an old law, to fine and imprisonment.

Secretary Carlisle and Senators Voorhees, McPherson, and Harris, and Congressman Warner have appeared before the Committee and testified. Secretary Carlisle emphatically denied that he called on the Finance Committee on his own motion and insisted on the adoption of a certain schedule for sugar. What he did, he stated, was at the request of the members of the Committee, and as a matter of fact his recommendations were not adopted. Senators McPherson, Voorhees, and Harris testified that they knew nothing of any sugar-schedule that the Secretary is alleged to have presented with the demand that it should be incorporated in the Bill in return for a campaign contribution. Senator McPherson referred to the purchase and sale by him of a certain amount of stock of the Sugar-Trust, and explained that this stock was purchased by inadvertence, and as soon as he knew it had been placed to his credit he ordered the stock sold.

The Senate and the Press.

The work of a journalist, as much a public service and as necessary as that of the Senate itself, becomes impossible if his professional confidence is violated. Public opinion protects him in preserving this confidence because it is necessary to society that his work go on, and in due time law and precedent, which the action of the Senate Investigating Committee is helping unwittingly and unwillingly to form and create, will also protect him. Meanwhile, the duty of the journalist is clear. He cannot and must not reveal the source of any information which reaches him in professional confidence.—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Had the Committee devoted more energy to investigating the dealings between the trusts and certain Senators, and less in blustering and threatening the newspaper men, it might have found out more of the facts in the case, albeit it evidently was not looking for facts.—*The Times (Dem.)*, Chicago.

The Committee claims the right, on general principles, to compel a newspaper-correspondent to give the authority for his public statement, which was, in part, the basis of the investigation. This

brings up an old but still open question of the right of a newspaper to publish the news without being obliged to give its authority. The law recognizes journalism as a profession, and each profession has its code of honor as to professional secrets, and the legal tendency of the day is to respect professional confidences.—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Filled with a high sense of its public obligation, the newspaper press insists upon a privilege in this matter as broad as that granted to other professions. For that privilege it will contend without flinching, and if the Senate insists upon making the issue the battle may as well be fought out now as hereafter. We do not charge that the Senate is deliberately trying to destroy the efficiency of newspapers by closing up important sources of news. But that must be the effect if the Senate succeeds in demonstrating its power to compel newspaper men to betray the confidence of those who, at grave personal risk, reveal facts of public concern.—*The World, New York*.

These witnesses stick to their stories, but refuse to divulge the sources of their information. Under such circumstances they should be compelled to tell all they know and to give names, or be punished for contempt if they do not. They have promulgated certain statements. The statements have been very positively made and reiterated, and published broadcast through the country. The honesty of members of the Senate is called in question. The honor of the United States Senate is at stake. Either these men have fabricated their stories and deliberately slandered Senators, or they have stated facts.—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

Secretary Carlisle's Testimony.

Secretary Carlisle made short work yesterday of the sensational story that he had called upon the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee with a sugar-schedule which he insisted must be put into the pending Tariff Bill, because such terms had been promised the Sugar-Trust in return for a liberal contribution to the Democratic campaign fund in 1892. He swore that he made no such statement, and he is a man whose word is to be believed. Moreover, it came out that, while he did present a draft of a proposed schedule in response to a suggestion from the Democratic members of the Committee, this draft was not accepted. Instead of the schedule which is now in the Bill being dictated by the Sugar-Trust through the Secretary of the Treasury, as charged, Mr. Carlisle presented no demand of the Trust, and his own recommendations were not adopted without change by the Committee. There is thus nothing left of the original charge. As for the assumed impropriety of such recommendations by the head of the Treasury Department, only the most ignorant could be deceived by such a claim. It has always been the practice for Senators and Representatives to invite his suggestions and welcome his advice as to the framing of a Tariff Bill.—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

Secretary Carlisle did draw up a sugar-schedule favorable to the Sugar-Trust, he did present such a schedule to the Senate Committee on Finance, and the memorandum of such a schedule does exist in the Secretary's handwriting.—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

The story that Secretary Carlisle insisted on protection to refined sugar for the reason that the Sugar-Trust had made liberal contributions to the Democratic campaign fund is emphatically denied by him. Unfortunately it cannot be denied that he has sanctioned and defended duties which discriminate in favor of the Sugar-Trust and which are substantially what it demanded. He has done this in spite of the fact that a Democratic House declared in favor of free sugar. He has done it in such a formal way, in his authorized interview of April 30, that he practically

committed the Administration to an indorsement of that feature of the Senate Tariff Bill which is most distasteful to Democrats and which has enveloped the Senate in a black cloud of scandal. It is perfectly true that, if not on his own initiative, at least without protest, he framed the schedule, which is a complete surrender to the greediest, most arrogant, and most oppressive of all the trusts.—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

The Bribery-Report.

What the people of the United States want to know, and what the Senate should ascertain, is who, if anybody, was behind Buttz in this attempt at corruption. It is hardly conceivable that the interest of a single individual in the Tariff, and that individual comparatively poor and obscure, would be enough to induce him to venture upon such an infamous attempt as the bribery of two Senators of the United States.—*The Chronicle (Rep.)*, San Francisco.

The report of the Investigation Committee into the Buttz bribery cases declares what every one believed was the case. Buttz has no standing and was acting for no parties but himself. He tried to get an option on certain Senators' votes in the hope of disposing of them, but he failed. It was low business and so weakly transparent that it is almost ridiculous. Your really dangerous lobbyist isn't such a simple creature.—*The Post (Rep.)*, Hartford.

Buttz has no means of his own. He has no pecuniary interest, so far as any one knows, in the defeat of the Bill. He could not pay the bribes without funds, and there is nothing to show where the funds would come from. The natural conclusion is that Buttz attempted to bribe without the financial equipment to keep his corrupt promises. This leaves him open to the charge of insanity. None but a crazy man would offer bribes without either motive or money. It will be difficult to maintain a sensation on such a report. After this report, unless something more substantial shall appear, the charge of a organized attempt to seduce the United States Senate cannot be taken seriously.—*The Gazette and Free Press (Dem.)*, Elmira.

While the Senate is in an investigating mood it should make an effort to learn what Senator is responsible for the concession to the Whiskey Trust of five years longer in which to pay its taxes.—*The Sentinel (Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

The manly way, and that which should be, if it is not, the lawful way is, and ought to be, that every newspaper-contributor shall hold himself in honor bound responsible for all that he publishes, as for him to subsequently, after the mischief has been done, hide behind a possible unnamed and unknown gossip or scandal-monger is neither manly nor just, and it would be a most deplorable thing if it were legal.—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

There are very few cases in which a newspaper man has a right to publish a scandal based upon no other evidence than the testimony of people who stipulate that under no circumstances must their names be revealed.—*The Wisconsin (Rep.)*, Milwaukee.

THE INCOME-TAX.

A MASS-MEETING has been held by the business men of New York to protest against the Income-Tax feature of the Tariff Bill. The presiding officer was the president of the New York Produce Exchange, which has 3,000 members, and the list of vice-presidents included forty-eight presidents of insurance companies, fourteen presidents and two secretaries of savings banks, fourteen presidents or vice-presidents of trust companies, eighty-six of the leading dry-goods firms, twenty-one prominent jewelry firms, forty-seven grocery houses, and fifteen representatives of the clothing trade. Addresses were made by Louis Windmüller, Simon Sterne, John P. Townsend, Frederick Taylor, and others, and resolutions passed denouncing the Income-Tax as a Populistic measure, and a premium on fraud. Business men of other cities were asked to hold similar demonstrations.

The county as a whole seems to favor the Income-Tax. Not one of the recent State conventions, Democratic or Republican, declared against this feature of the Tariff Bill in its platform.

The right theory of taxation is that it should be borne in proportion to the benefits received from the Government. The rich ought to pay more than the poor, and there is no reason why men of large incomes should not pay tax on them. Put to a vote of

the people of this country, we believe an Income-tax would be overwhelmingly indorsed. Our people are not Socialists or Communists. They favor an Income-Tax, not because it would take money out of the pockets of the rich, but because they believe it to be right and fair. If the Senate should strike the Income-Tax from the Wilson Bill the House would refuse to concur, and we would have further delay in the passage of the Tariff Bill.—*The Journal (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

Mankind, by common consent, insists that the Government's exactions shall be based upon some principle that will make them bear equally upon all, and, by the same common consent, it is agreed that the only way in which this can be done is to make a hundred dollars pay the same tax when owned by one man that another hundred pays when owned by another. When we adhere to this principle we do justice and have all men governed by one law. But when we put a special tax upon "millionaires" because they are "millionaires," we turn our backs upon justice, adopt communism for our philosophy, and begin the reign of privileged classes in place of equality before the law. It can never be just or right that a man with an income of \$3,999 shall pay no tax, while a man with an income of \$4,000 shall pay one. The poor man suffers no injustice when the rich man pays the same rate that he pays.—*The State (Dem.)*, Richmond.

This is a time of peace, and there can be no reason that a war-measure that was discarded by the Republicans should be re-enacted and adopted by the Democratic Party. Besides this, the Income-Tax, as proposed, is founded not only on injustice but on demagoguery. It is openly stated by its advocates that it will be popular because they can appeal to the common people for their votes on the idea that they are forcing corporations and rich men to pay the expenses of carrying on the Government. It ought to be the highest privilege of an American citizen to pay his share for the support of the Government, and to that end all leaders should work. It is their duty to inculcate patriotism. There is too much of this spirit of trying to shake responsibility and taxation already in vogue, without making it a cardinal principle in party politics.—*The Plain-Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

The protests of those who are placed under the rack are never listened to, and the protests of the people of this country, who are to be placed under the Income-Tax rack because of their industry and thrift, will scarcely be seriously regarded by a Congress which is controlled by Populists who entertain Socialistic heresies.—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

The rich manufacturers of the East who have been besieging the Finance Committee for bounty only make themselves ridiculous when they stop to add a protest against the Income-Tax. They are the very men who have made that tax, in its present offensive and dangerous form, certain to become a law. They have been moulding legislation to their will and for their benefit all these years, and it has been, more than anything else, a desire to make them pay back a part of the profit they have made out of Governmental aid which has led to the proposal to tax the incomes of the rich.—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

The New York capitalists who are so disturbed at the prospect of a 2 per cent. tax on that portion of their incomes in excess of \$4,000 a year should look about them on their trips abroad. In England the Income-Tax is about 4 per cent. In Italy, the tax on incomes derived from invested property is 20 per cent. But it is in Germany that the rampant Populist financiers, whom Wall Street abhors, have achieved their deadliest work. In the Diet of the Grand Duchy of Baden the President of the Ministry of Finance has introduced a bill providing for a progressive Income-Tax, beginning with 5 per cent. and increasing to 40 per cent. on incomes of \$50,000 a year and upward. At that rate thirty-six of the leading millionaires of New York City, whose combined incomes amount to \$75,000,000 a year, would pay \$30,000,000 in taxes. In other words, those thirty-six ladies and gentlemen would pay as much as the Wilson Bill proposes to levy on the entire wealth of the Union.—*The Examiner (Dem.)*, San Francisco.

The New York Meeting.

There were less than fifteen hundred persons present, not enough to fill the hall, and the meeting was the deadest in point

of interest and enthusiasm that has occurred in New York in years. The lesson of the result is simple and obvious. It is demonstrated that the people of New York do not sympathize any more than the people of the rest of the country do with the views expressed in the call for this meeting. It is demonstrated that nothing these gentlemen can do will cause the Income-Tax clause to be stricken from the pending Bill.—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

THE GREAT COAL-STRIKE.

ANOTHER attempt to settle the coal-miners' strike has failed. The coal-operators of Illinois held a conference to arrange prices and arrive at an agreement whereby the competition of the Illinois districts might be adjusted. The operators of Southern Illinois, under the leadership of the Great Consolidated Coal Company, which is controlled by Russell Sage and the Gould estate, declined to participate in the conference, and this caused the failure of the attempt. President McBride of the Miners' Union said after the conference: "We will continue this fight to the bitter end. If the Wabash Railroad, which is merely another name for the Consolidated Coal-Mining Company, which is backed by the Goulds, Russell Sage, and Charles Ridgeley, want to bolt the efforts of the mining-operators of Illinois and think to monopolize the coal-trade of the United States, and wish to make people suffer to further their own selfish ends, we are perfectly willing to submit to them for the time being and let the people suffer. This strike is not merely for prices, but for the betterment of the operators, the miners, and public at large in re-establishing conditions that have become very chaotic and favorable to none but the large dealers. These Consolidated people are ruled only by a spirit of revenge. They think to further their own ends by choking off the small operators and driving them from the field; but they will find ere long that they have more to contend with than the small operators."

According to Mr. McBride, the success of the Illinois Conference would have led to the settlement of the strike.

The scarcity of coal has caused a number of manufacturers to close their mills, and trains are being discontinued on several railroads.

Governors Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Waite, of Colorado, and McKinley, of Ohio, are urging arbitration and have expressed willingness to assume the functions of arbitrators. Proclamations have been issued by several Governors against obstruction of train service and the use of unlawful means. Although the last week was comparatively free from violence and riotous demonstrations on the part of the strikers, it is feared that an attempt to employ new men will be resisted by force.

Judging from their acts, these miners and cokers not only assume that they have the right to strike whenever it suits them, but that they are at liberty to prevent other men from taking

their places, even to the point of killing them and destroying the property of the employers. We have not seen any condemnation of these deeds of violence and blood from the mouths of the leaders of organized labor. It is therefore in order for the vast majority of the American people who do not belong to labor unions, and who believe in the maintenance of law and order, to ask themselves how long and to what extent this organized defiance of the rights of



GOV. WAITE, OF COLORADO.

life, liberty, and property is to be permitted. If miners and mechanics may intimidate, maim, and kill men who undertake to do the work that they have refused to do, why may not a discharged clerk, or day laborer, or other person, in like circumstances, do the same?—*The Scimitar, Memphis*.

A stranger visiting this country and perusing the daily papers would rationally get the impression that a state of war prevails. He reads of the seizure of railroad trains by large bodies of men, of hasty pursuit by armed men, of fights and casualties. He reads of the advance of large bodies of miners upon the property of employers and of their wanton destruction of the property. He reads of battles between the miners and guards sent to protect

the property of operators. Both sides shoot to kill and the dead and wounded lie thickly upon the battle-ground. He reads of the marching of other large bodies of men through the country, foraging on the inhabitants, forcing contributions of bread, beef, and other food, at the same time refusing to work when work and wages are offered to them.—*The Journal, Minneapolis*.

Mine-owners in Pennsylvania are in no hurry to resume work, and Illinois miners are playing their game for them. Miners are helping to pile up fortunes for owners who have good stocks on hand. When the Pennsylvania owners wish to begin operations again they will fix up matters with the men, and the miners in the Illinois district will be where they were before, having gained nothing but an experience in idleness and perhaps in bloodshed.—*The Republic, St. Louis*.

If the miners are to succeed in their strike it must be through the sympathy and support of the general public, and that sympathy and support will be quickly alienated if rioting or violence is resorted to. The officials of the labor organizations concerned in this strike should use every endeavor, and have the English-speaking miners exert



GOV. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

every influence, to prevent any further raiding of plants or rioting on the part of the foreign contingent. The well-being of all the miners is at stake, and they cannot afford to lose the sympathy of the people, which they certainly will do if there is any further rioting or any more bloodshed.—*The Times, Chicago*.

It should be noted here, in strict justice to the striking bituminous miners, that their leader says they cannot win by violence. He has been through the same kind of a fight before and deprecates lawlessness as much as the officials of the law. The strikers would do well to take his hint.—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia*.

The owners and operators of bituminous-coal mines who hold out against paying living wages to their miners are assuming a responsibility that becomes heavier every day. The action of the coal-mine owners is less excusable because they can pay living wages without loss. It is only so much to be added to the price of coal. Consumers will pay the extra price without grumbling if they believe it goes into the hands of the miners. They are accustomed to being plucked for the benefit of owners when the miners get no advantage. Their sympathy now is with the toilers, not with the owners. Every day that the strike continues without settlement increases the feeling against the mine-owners.—*The World, New York*.

The miners ask for a small advance, and in view of the meager wages which have been paid throughout the bituminous region, their demand cannot be called unreasonable.—*The Journal, Syracuse*.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

Her Redemption Must Come from the People's Party.

IN *The North American Review*, New York, June, the Hon. Davis H. Waite, Governor of Colorado, discourses as follows in advocacy of Woman-Suffrage:

As the result of last Fall's election, the women of Colorado were enfranchised and became possessed of all the rights of citizenship. In republics there are two principles in favor of equal suffrage against which no just objection can be made:

1. There should be no taxation without representation.
2. Suffrage should be based on intelligence.

Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the

governed. If a woman has the mental ability to protest against unjust laws, and to demand enactments calculated to promote the general welfare, why should not her wishes, and most especially when she is taxed as a citizen, be consulted in the exercise of the powers of the Government?

The tendency of the age has been to the extension of suffrage, but regardless of the rights of women. The elective franchise was given to the Negro in the South, with all his unfitness. From a very early period, in the great Northwest, the bars of suffrage have been let down, and the most ignorant male foreigners, unable to speak our language or to realize the meaning of the "declaration of intentions," or even the act of voting, have been endowed with suffrage in advance of citizenship; and many of them have shamelessly sold their votes to yet more shameless buyers.

The political rights of woman in the past have been practically ignored in the United States, though recognized in Utah, Wyoming, Washington, and now in Colorado. Man, with his physical and mental superiority, has had unlimited control both in this and all other nations, and none can deny that liberty is endangered, and human rights are stricken down over all the world; and as Bishop Simpson, a distinguished Methodist divine, said in 1864, no great moral reform will ever be enforced by law until the right of suffrage be given to women.

Women are certainly weaker physically, and perhaps, as a mass, weaker mentally than men. A proper sphere of woman, without doubt, is to bear children, and this fact will prevent women engaging so extensively as man in legislative and official duties; but it deserves little consideration as against the rights of woman to suffrage, or to hold office, if she is the choice of the people. It is true, women cannot fight in the ranks; but battles are not won wholly in the field. The patriotic women, both North and South, in the late "unpleasantness," in their own legitimate way accomplished as much, and perhaps more, than the warriors on the battle-field.

The principle of equal rights for all, against which, for the past quarter of a century, the two old parties have waged relentless war, is the sign by which the People's Party is to conquer. It will, at no distant day, not only redeem woman from political servitude, but also emancipate man and woman from industrial slavery.

The Franchise a Matter of Indifference in Nebraska.

Governor Crounse, of Nebraska, follows in the same journal in a paper in which he treats the subject of Woman-Suffrage as a matter of indifference. He tells us that the Legislature of Nebraska, at its sessions held in 1881, passed an Act for the submission to the people of a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, extending the franchise to woman. It was not that the people of Nebraska, men or women, were urgent upon the subject; it was rather inspired by advocates and agitators from without, who supposed that Nebraska was a new and promising field for the experiment. The campaign was one of marked activity; the members of the National Woman-Suffrage Society, under the leadership of the veteran Susan B. Anthony, distributed themselves through the State, and labored unceasingly until the close of the polls. Nevertheless, out of a total of 90,000 votes, 25,000 only were cast for the proposed amendment.

It is but fair to assume that the 25,000 who voted for the amendment were actuated by the same spirit of gallantry and fairness which prompted the Legislature to submit it, and that it voiced the sentiment of all the women who demanded it. It is also fair to assume that the 50,000 votes which were cast in opposition to the measure represented the women who were willing to leave the ballot to their husbands, fathers, and brothers, whose good judgment they respected, and whose wisdom and care stood attested by many laws on our statute-books for the protection of their person and property.

As to the result of Woman-Suffrage, it may be remarked, by way of comparison, that the Nebraska laws for the sale of intoxicating liquors are far more thorough and far-reaching, and are better observed, than they are in the sister and adjoining State, Wyoming, where Woman-Suffrage has obtained for a quarter of a century. Without the extension of the elective franchise to woman,

Nebraska's advance in wealth, population, and in the scale of intelligence stands with scarcely a parallel; but what she is stands to the credit of woman as much as to that of man. Nebraska's sons are largely what their mothers have made them; and what the husbands have achieved has been with the advice and support of the wives, whose influence is felt in a thousand ways other than at the caucus, the convention, or at the polls.

The Useless Risk of the Ballot for Women.

This is the title with which Matthew Hale heads his article on the subject in *The Forum*, New York, June, a title which sufficiently summarizes his estimate of the proposed extension. He first raises the question whether the State of New York would be benefited by the proposed extension of the right of suffrage, and secondly: Are women, as far as the protection of the laws is concerned, at any disadvantage compared with man? On the first question, he leaves it to the advocates of Woman-Suffrage to prove their case. In his treatment of the second question, he discusses briefly what the rights and disabilities of women have been, and what they are now, and concludes that women, whether married or single, have the same rights now before the law as men; and in at least one respect, the wife has now an advantage over her husband. The husband cannot deprive his wife of her right of dower, either by deed or will, without her consent. The wife may deprive her husband, by deed or will, of any interest whatever in her real or personal property without his consent. If it be contended that these changes in the law have been accomplished by means of agitation, and by woman's influence—if this be conceded, he asks, does it not show that woman's influence is just as powerful and effective without the ballot as it could be with it?

As regards the plea of "taxation without representation," he argues: If there had ever been any discrimination *against* women in the matter of taxation, or if there were reason to apprehend that women would be taxed at a greater or more oppressive rate than men, there might be some ground for this argument; but, as it is, the complaint of "taxation without representation" is utterly without foundation.

Without going into a full statement of the reasons which lead the opponents of the proposed measure to think that the State would not be benefited by it, the essayist points to the fifty thousand prostitutes in New York "who would, of course, sell their votes;" and argues further that while there are many women eminently qualified to exercise the suffrage, he nevertheless deems it inexpedient that the duty and burden of the suffrage should be imposed upon women. As a rule, they are more emotional than men, and have less self-restraint, and are also more bitterly partisan and extreme than men. If, says our essayist, women become active participators in practical politics, we shall have female "bosses," woman "heelers," lady "ward-politicians," female rings, and deals between the different rings, masculine and feminine. Will this, he asks, elevate or purify politics? Will its tendency be to "raise mortals to the skies," or to "drag angels down"?

Results of the Woman-Suffrage Movement.

Mary A. Greene's contribution under this head, in the same number of *The Forum*, treats the subject historically, without any avowed advocacy of the proposed measure. After a short notice of the fact that women were legal voters in the State of New Jersey from 1776 to 1807, the writer passes to an account of the several stages of the modern movement, beginning with the period of extension of full suffrage to the women of Wyoming in 1869; passing thence to the attempt to vote under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; thence to the period of attempts to amend the State and National Constitutions, and of the extension of the school suffrage to women, followed by a fourth period which is characterized as one of unconstitutional suffrage laws.

The first period clearly marked in the annals of the courts is that of the extension of full suffrage to the women of some of the Territories, namely, Wyoming, Utah, and Washington. A Territory, unlike a State, has no Constitution, but it derives its form of government and power to make laws from an Act of Congress. This Organic Act for the regulation of the Territorial Govern-

ments provides that at the *first* election in any Territory, male citizens of the age of twenty-one years shall vote, but "at all subsequent elections . . . the qualifications of voters, and for holding office, shall be such as may be prescribed by the legislative assembly of each Territory"—subject nevertheless to certain specified restrictions, of which the first is as follows: "The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one, or persons above that age who have declared their intention to become such citizens." Under this Act, the legislative assemblies of Wyoming, Utah, and Washington gave to women the right to vote and to hold office upon the same terms as men.

The attempts of the advocates of the Woman-Suffrage movement to find a door of entrance in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution was finally disposed of by the Supreme Court in its decision on Mrs. Minor's appeal from the Missouri Court, by which it is laid down that the United States has no power to admit or exclude the women of the States unless the States see fit to surrender their power. The admission of women to political rights is exclusively a State function.

The espousers of woman's cause then directed their efforts to bear upon the State Governments, and in nineteen States and Territories women have been admitted to the ballot in all matters affecting the public-schools, under laws whose validity is unquestioned, because in those States the original Constitution did not attempt to regulate matters relating to the public-schools. The Legislatures of Illinois, New York, Michigan, and California passed similar laws which have been declared unconstitutional, and the only remedy is an amendment to the Constitution in the forms prescribed by law.

The sentiment in favor of extending the franchise to women is now so strong, and the supporters of the cause so numerous, that politicians begin to recognize it as a factor not to be ignored. From year to year, the majority of opponents decreases, and the favorable minority increases.

The political parties which have openly espoused woman's claims are chiefly those with socialistic platforms, such as the Greenback and Populist Party. The Prohibition Party has always been steadily in favor of the movement, but the two great national parties, the Republicans and Democrats, have been shy of the matter.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CONSULAR SERVICE AND THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

THE following letter was addressed by the editor of *The Century*, New York, to a list of ex-Ministers of the United States without regard to their political associations or supposed opinions on civil-service reform; with the letter were sent the resolutions of the National Board of Trade:

DEAR SIR: We are intending to publish a group of brief opinions—a few paragraphs by ex-Ministers—on the proposition to take the consulships out of the spoils system, and possibly some of the minor offices of the diplomatic service. May we ask the favor of a few words from you on this subject, within a short time? Yours sincerely, THE EDITOR.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE,
January 23, 1894.

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade heartily approves the action of the Boston Merchants' Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in agitating for a reform of the Consular service of the United States, and believes it to be the duty of this national organization and its constituent bodies to take up and push the good work in utter disregard of all party feeling, party prejudices, and party affiliations.

Resolved, That to this end a special committee of seven be created, to whom shall be committed all plans, methods, and recommendations designed to place this great national service on a footing corresponding to that of other nations, removing it from the spoils system.

The following is a digest of replies received:

J. L. M. CURRY, EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN: The appointment of Consuls should be preceded by diligent inquiry as to their fitness, or by a thorough and appropriate examination. Secretaries of Legation are invaluable to a Minister or Ambassador, and should not be removed at every incoming administration or at the whim or will of the Minister. A diplomatic career is not in accord

with our political theories, and a comparison of our Ministers—appointed for fitness, and not as rewards for partisan services, or to atone for defeat by the people in elections—with foreign Ministers who have achieved places, step by step, in a "career," does not show an inferiority on the part of American representatives.

JAMES B. ANGELL, EX-MINISTER TO CHINA: One of the reasons for the success of British trade in the East is the thorough equipment of their consular service. I believe it would be of great service to our commerce to take the offices of Consul and Secretary of Legation out of politics, and to make special provision for training interpreters for service in China and Japan.

EDWARD BURD GRUBB, EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN: An American Consul comes in contact, socially and commercially, constantly with the trained agents of other countries, and unless he is their equal in equipment he goes to the wall. A Spanish Consul, for example, who does not understand Spanish would be at the mercy of his Spanish clerk, whose price to an exporter, for obtaining a signature to an ad-valorem invoice, would not be above one dollar. A good Consul is a better Consul every year he is at his post. Once appointed he should not be removed except for misconduct.

JOHN A. KASSON, EX-MINISTER TO AUSTRIA AND GERMANY: No candidate for a Consulate who respects himself and wishes to make the office respectable will disdain an examination by a competent Board into his qualifications for such foreign service, and no patriotic administration can object, after some equalization of appointments between two administrations of different politics, to a limitation of the removal from Consular office to causes which they are willing to report to Congress. The commercial interests of the country, as well as the protection of the tariff revenues by an honest enforcement of the laws, require a better qualified Consular service for the prevention of fraud.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, EX-MINISTER TO ENGLAND: I am earnestly in favor of the inclusion in a permanent civil-service of all employees of the Government who themselves perform the routine duties of the public service, and I think that ordinary Consular officers are among those, in respect to whom it is specially for the public interest, as a mere matter of business, that their tenure of office should depend only on their efficiency. Under the present system, happily not universal, the uncertain, and usually short, tenure of office, and the too prevalent view of the place being only a reward for petty political service, rather than one of important duties, tend to make the incumbent think it hardly worth his while to make a serious effort to qualify himself for his duties.

T. W. PALMER, EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN: As to the proposition "to take the Consulships out of the spoils system," by which is meant, I imagine, to create a Consular service where there should be no change save for cause, I would say that I doubt very much whether the service would be improved thereby from the fact that men, secure in their places, would lose in animus while they might gain in knowledge. We have been well served under the present system. Why change?

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, EX-MINISTER TO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA: I am sure that the consular service ought to be freed from all influences based on the party affiliations or party services of its personnel; equally sure that it requires such a training and experience as make that career almost a professional one.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS, EX-MINISTER TO COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA: Our commercial interests as a first-class power, to say nothing of the scandals incident to our present methods, demand that our Consular service, at least, be taken entirely out of the spoils system; and it would greatly augment our influence and prestige abroad if, like all other first-class Powers, we could take our diplomatic service out of politics as well.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, EX-MINISTER TO PRUSSIA: The reform of the Consular service is one of the urgent needs of the hour. I am clearly of the opinion that this service should have more permanence and stability, and that it should be more surely based upon approved fitness and qualification. There can be no shadow of a doubt about the incalculable gain that would accrue from a reform which should make fitness the sole test of appointment, and efficiency the sole test of continuance.

OSCAR S. STRAUSS, EX-MINISTER TO TURKEY: The commercial interests of our country would be largely promoted by having a

trained corps of Consular officers. This can be attained only by having a fixed tenure of office, so that persons entering the service will be encouraged to make a career of it, and to qualify themselves for the better discharge of their duties.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, EX-MINISTER TO CHINA: There is no question of graver import than civil-service reform. Appointments in pursuance of this policy mean essential fitness and special training. Valuable in all public stations, it is invaluable in the Consular and Diplomatic service. My observations in China emphasized the conviction that appointments to Oriental posts should be governed by strenuous rules of civil-service. I use the term "Oriental" as embracing China, Korea, Siam, and Japan. Our interests in these countries are unique.

No one can study our El Dorado empire on the Pacific with its impending imminent future, and what may be achieved by wisdom and courage, without feeling that our influence should be paramount at all points between San Francisco and Singapore. The definite step toward this will be found in a Consular and Diplomatic service carefully educated for the work, its members familiar with the language, customs, superstitions, traditions, and history of extraordinary races of men. The English policy of unmenaced, consecutive service results in an earnest, logical, determined policy, and its effect is seen in the steady growth of English prestige—a prestige that should rest with the United States. We had it under Burlingame. We have lost it as among the wretched consequences of the political methods which govern our public life.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

THE Bill for the unconditional repeal of the provision imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on State bank-circulation is under discussion in the House. The debate was begun on May 26. Congressman Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, opened the debate in an elaborate speech in defense of the Bill, and was supported by Representatives Cox, Black, and Wheeler. Congressmen Grow, Johnson, and Walker opposed the Bill. It is believed that the proposal for unconditional repeal will fail, and one of the Bills before the House providing for conditional repeal will pass the House.

Mr. Springer said in his speech that the choice is between a return to the policy of State bank-circulation and the maintenance of a national currency. "The people demand a greater volume of the circulating medium. They are entitled to every dollar of currency that the business of the country can use under any and all circumstances. Whatever is needed Congress should provide. It should be a sound and uniform currency, such as Jackson and Gallatin favored. It should be free from the objections that John C. Calhoun urged in 1834 against the State bank-issues which produced 'that state of convulsion and revulsion,' which he so graphically pointed out. If we should return to the system of State bank-circulation which prevailed in Jefferson's time, the private fortunes of the people will again be at the mercy of the self-constituted money-lenders, and will be prostrated by the floods of nominal money with which their avarice will deluge us." "Transfer the right of issuing circulating paper to Congress exclusively, *in perpetuum*." This is the appeal of Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic Party. This is the appeal of the American people to-day.

The debate on this Bill is likely to last ten days.

The only way to decentralize the money-power is to return to the old State banking-system of our fathers, with such modifications and safeguards as the friends of a safe and sound currency may agree upon. During the first eighty years of our history State bank-notes were our only paper money. With this currency, our people built up a powerful Government, developed the whole continent, competed in commerce and manufactures with the nations of Europe, and enjoyed a more general distribution of wealth than has been known since the abandonment of that system.—*The Constitution (Dem.) Atlanta*.

We feel very deeply the pressing need the country is in for a paper currency that shall supplant all we now have and furnish a substitute which, among other useful functions, will possess that of going back to the vaults of the issuer in times of depression and not collect at our trade-centers as a disorganizing agency.—*The Financial Chronicle (Ind.), New York*.

Any conditions that permit elasticity in State bank-issues, consistent with soundness, can be applied more easily and promptly to the National banking-system, thus keeping all the banking-circulation uniform and of known value. Any provision for

greater freedom that cannot be established in the National system must be for the purpose of permitting indefinite issues on doubtful or unknown security. Therein lies the proof of the obvious fact that the Democratic hunger for State bank-circulation is due either to the appetite for wild-cat paper or to the Bourbon enmity to a banking-system, which, next to the abolition of slavery, is the greatest result of Republican supremacy during the war-era.—*The Dispatch (Rep.), Pittsburg*.

SHOULD PROHIBITORY LAWS BE ABOLISHED?

T. D. CROTHERS, M.D.

MR. APPLETON MORGAN, in the March number of *The Popular Science Monthly*, affirms that all prohibitory laws should be abolished.* Naturally, the reader inquires for what reasons and upon what evidence, and expects to find a grouping of facts that will at least give some support to these claims. He begins with this: "The absolute, unqualified, and distinguished failure of all laws for the abolishment of the traffic in liquors is speedily convincing even the most sanguine Prohibitionists of the expediency of wiping them from every statute-book of the land." No authority is referred to for this statement; and certainly political records in yearly volumes and histories of political reform give no evidence or names of sanguine or other Prohibitionists who are convinced of the failure of such laws. Governors of States where Prohibition laws are in force have, without exception, declared in their favor. In 1889, a canvass was made of the opinions of judges, Congressmen, mayors of cities, superintendents of schools, journalists, manufacturers, postmasters, and others in the State of Maine asking their opinion of the value of the existing Prohibitory laws. In one hundred and forty replies, only seven expressed any doubt; the others were confident and enthusiastic. Similar canvasses, made in Vermont, Rhode Island, Kansas, Iowa, and in States where Prohibition had been tried, brought out the same unanimous reply from equally eminent men, who were not in any way identified with the party of Prohibition. The Census-reports of 1880 and 1890 show a marked decrease of crime, pauperism, drunkenness, and arrests in all the States where Prohibition is in force. These facts do not support the statement that Prohibition is a distinguished failure.

The author continues: "These laws had their origin always and without exception in sparsely settled communities." He has evidently overlooked the fact that Prohibitory laws were enacted in Judea, Egypt, Greece, and Rome long centuries ago. If the author will turn to his copy of "Rollin's Ancient History," Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws," and Whewell's "Platonic Dialogues" and his "Morality and Polity," he will find his assertions out of harmony with the facts. In this connection, he asserts that the New England Puritan "no more thought of prohibiting the drinking of liquor than the preaching eight- or ten-hour sermons." Here again the facts of history are ignored. Laws were passed in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island as early as 1640, prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians, Negroes, and mulatto slaves; and, earlier than this, innkeepers were prohibited from selling spirits after nine o'clock at night, or on Sunday, or to drunken men. Puritans, for over a hundred years, were struggling to prohibit the sale of liquor under certain conditions; and Colonial and later laws, regulating who should sell spirits, and when, and to whom, and under what conditions, would fill a volume.

The admission that "if laws preventing the sale of liquors should be demanded by the users and purchasers who desired to be relieved of the temptation of buying it, a wise policy might decree the prevailing of the petition," is followed by a statement that "the non-users and non-purchasers who are in the majority, and those who have never suffered, need protection for which they have not asked." Any careful study will show that a large proportion of the most enthusiastic supporters of Prohibition are persons who have either suffered personally, or in their families, or socially, or financially, from the evils of drink. Very few persons urge an unpopular cause, unless from some strong con-

* *Vide THE LITERARY DIGEST*, vol. viii., No. 19, p. 157.

viction based on an experience that has a personal bearing. As regards the author's asserted evil effects of prohibitory laws, it would seem useless to make any detailed study of statements that are unverifiable even if true, in which no appeal to facts is made, especially statements that will not bear the most casual scrutiny.

Prohibitory laws and enactments in this country are a repetition of the reform-efforts of centuries ago, only on a higher plane, showing decided evolution and growth. The laws of those early times were based on observations of the ill-effects of drink, and the expediency of checking these evils. The same laws in modern times are founded on moral theories and facts which seem to indicate no other means of relief. In all times, the sanitary evils of drink have been recognized; at first only faintly, then in an increasing ratio, down to the present. To-day scientists and sanitarians are beginning to understand the perilous and dangerous influence of alcohol in nearly all conditions of life.

It appears to be a conclusion, which all scientific and sociological progress is verifying, that a more complete knowledge of alcohol will demand some form of prohibitory laws; whether like those existing at present or not, it is impossible now to say. Such laws will not depend on any sentiment or any theory, but will be founded on demonstrated truths and the necessity for self-preservation. It will not be a question of Maine law, or whether Prohibition prohibits, or whether any party, or society, or public sentiment favors or opposes it. Action will be taken on the same principle that a foul water-supply is cleansed or a sanitary nuisance removed. All present methods for the solution of the problem will be forgotten, and the evil will be dealt with in the summary way in which enlightened communities deal with their ascertained causes of dangerous diseases.—*Popular Science Monthly, New York, June. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

THE Annual Convention of the International Temperance Congress was opened at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 3. General Neal Dow was one of the delegates in the Hall, and the Convention celebrated his ninetieth birthday with appropriate services. The forenoon session was devoted to congratulatory addresses to the pioneer of Prohibition. William T. Wardwell presided; in the course of his speech he said that there were present delegates from distant parts of America and several European countries. Col. Alexander S. Bacon made an address of welcome; and congratulatory addresses to General Neal Dow were made by Aaron M. Powell, Secretary of the National Temperance Society; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Recording Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, President of the Non-Partisan National W. C. T. U.; Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin Independent Order of Good Templars; C. A. Everett, of St. John, N. B., Most Worthy Patriarch, Sons of Temperance of North America; and the Hon. William Daniell, of Maryland. Among the cablegrams and congratulatory letters read were those from Lady Henry Somerset, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Governor Cleaves, of Maine, Senators Walsh and Pepper, and others.

At the afternoon meeting General Wager Swayne presided. The addresses to General Dow were continued, Father Nilan, of the Catholic Temperance Union, Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler being among the speakers.

In the formal address to General Dow, read by Dr. Tyler, was this passage:

"We remember with pride to-day that when the minions of the rum-power raised a desperate mob to make good their assertion that the Maine Law could not be enforced, you were the executive officer who dared to draw the sword and vindicate with serried bayonets and shotted guns the majesty of law, and the personal liberty of the best citizens of Portland to keep their sons and their homes free from saloon domination and degradation—as holy a cause as any for which armed men ever mustered in battle array.

"We greet you as the man of more than one issue, who volun-

teered for battle in the hour of your country's peril, when already twelve years past the age of military exemption; the leader at whose call for one thousand men in your native city two thousand five hundred men responded; the commander who led in the face of death the gallant and terrible charge at Port Hudson."

General Dow responded, denying the assertion that Prohibition is a failure in Maine, and closing his speech by the assertion that, if the Church would champion the cause of Prohibition, it would surely succeed.

At the evening session, ex-Governor Perhan, of Maine, presided. Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, was introduced, and said that he would not make any extended remarks as he was on the programme for a speech on Monday night, when he would tell the audience something about the "long time between dispensaries." Father Murphy, of Montreal, delivered a most eloquent address, in which he placed the responsibility of the existence of the liquor-traffic upon the Church. His contention was that the Church had the power to crush the drink-evil, and it must do it.

NOTES.

THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.—Senator Turple has introduced a joint Resolution declaring that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue the Treaty with Russia ratified April 31, and that notice be served upon the Emperor of Russia that the United States purposes to terminate that Treaty at the expiration of six months, the time required to be given by the Treaty. A Resolution protesting against the Treaty has been adopted by the Ohio Legislature.

RACING NOT A LOTTERY.—Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has decided that horse-racing is not a lottery within legal definition any more than in common speech. The opinion says: "A lottery depends on a lot or a chance, such as the casting of lots, the throwing of dice, or the turning of a wheel. In the scheme in this race, horse-owners do not pay a sum to win a larger sum by lot or chance; but in order to enter into the contest of skill, endurance, and speed, upon which the stake depends. Racing horses for stakes may be bad; but unlawful arrests are worse. The arrest and detention of the defendant [Daly] was unwarranted. It was an exercise of arbitrary power, and history teaches that we have more to fear from arbitrary power than from all species of gambling combined."

THE ELMIRA-REFORMATORY INVESTIGATION.—The Commission appointed by Governor Flower to investigate the Elmira Reformatory began its work last week. Both sides are to be heard, and the high character of the members of the Commission raises the expectation of a thorough and impartial inquiry.

GOOD GOVERNMENT IN CITIES.—A conference of organizations interested in municipal government reform was held in New York last week. Many large cities were represented by delegates. Among the resolutions adopted was one favoring the establishment of a paper representing the reform organizations and advocating good government. The speakers said that the outlook for reform was encouraging, as business men are beginning to realize the practical importance of the movement. The preamble to the Constitution adopted for a Municipal League of New York State states the objects of the reformers to be as follows: "The administrative part of a city government should be conducted upon the same general principles as any large private business: General control of the business by those whose interests are involved; diligent and honest collection of revenue; economy in expenditure; appointment and promotion for merit alone, and without reference to the political faith of those employed; continuance in employment of those who give faithful and efficient service. Elective municipal offices should be filled by the men best qualified, of whatever political party; the questions which divide parties in State and Nation do not concern the government of a city. Each city should have large authority and responsibility in the expenditure of moneys raised for municipal purposes."

THE TARIFF-DEBATE IN THE SENATE.—The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Tariff Bill last week, but made very little progress. The lumber- and wood-schedule was finished, and the sugar-schedule taken up. The retention of the bounty on sugar was debated. Among the important amendments adopted was one offered by Senator Allen (Populist) placing lumber on the free-list. A motion by Senator Pepper (Populist) to place house-furniture on the free-list was rejected.

INSULTING THE AMERICAN FLAG.—A squad of drunken militiamen belonging to the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, while celebrating the Queen's birthday in St. Thomas, hauled down the American Flag flying in front of the United States Consulate and tore it into shreds. The United States Consul refused to accept an apology from the colonel of the regiment, and the Canadian Government has ordered an investigation. *The Ottawa Free Press* says: "Little trouble will be experienced in settling the difficulty caused by the silly conduct of some Toronto militiamen. But such incidents ought to serve as warnings to those blatant professional 'loyalists' who are forever striving to instil hatred of the neighboring Republic into the minds of the rising generation of Canadians."

LETTERS AND ART.

HOW VERDI CAME TO WRITE "FALSTAFF."

VICTOR MAUREL.

IT is not usual for an opera-singer to comment in print on his own part, and I am a little doubtful whether, after laying aside the false skull and big stomach of *Falstaff*, I have the right to make some personal reflections on the hero of Verdi's latest work. The *Revue de Paris* has thought it was proper for me to do so, and as to that propriety the public will decide.

In 1866, I was a pupil at the *Conservatoire*, a mere conscript in the lyric army. Giuseppe Verdi, then aged fifty-three, was the famous composer of "*Rigoletto*," "*Il Trovatore*," "*La Traviata*," besides many other operas, and had just produced "*Don Carlos*" at the Opera in Paris.

Richard Wagner, of the same age as Verdi, was at that time not unknown, but despised. His "*Tannhäuser*" had failed with the Parisian public. There was no end of jokes about the crazy composer and the weak-brained people who dared to protest against his unpopularity. This treatment of Wagner was purely artistic. There was not mingled with it any reason unconnected with art or any political aversion. There was no prejudice against the Germans in Paris; on the contrary, they were in favor. Meyerbeer, a German Jew, was then regarded as the greatest musician of the century. Moreover, in that very year, 1866, M. Carvalho, then Director of the Theater Lyrique, produced "*The Merry Wives of Windsor*," with the music composed by the Prussian, Otto Nicolai. The baritone Ismaël sang the part of *Falstaff*. Although the piece had nothing in it of great excellence, it had a very good reception.

While the "*Merry Wives*" was playing, Verdi, who was in Paris superintending his "*Don Carlos*," had a talk with M. Carvalho. The latter asked the composer to write a serious work, in place of which Verdi offered to compose a lyric comedy. He had never done anything of that kind, and Carvalho, surprised, answered in an evasive manner. This evasiveness Verdi immediately understood, and nothing came of his offer.

A quarter of a century elapsed before the composer carried out his project, and the subject which he, an octogenarian, but as young and as vigorous as ever, chose for his subject was that of the comic opera, now quite forgotten, which M. Carvalho produced in 1866.

It appears to me well to note this fact, since it proves clearly that the idea of writing a comic work was not suggested to Verdi, as has been too often said, by the Wagnerian lyric comedy, "*The Meistersinger*."

It was not until 1890, after the master's admirable lyric drama, "*Othello*" had proved a success, that his thoughts began to run on writing a lyric comedy. One day in that year, when I was visiting him, he talked to me about it for a long time. He had found nothing, he said, which entirely suited his wishes, either in Molière or in any of the contemporary French comic writers. I strongly urged Shakespeare. He appeared struck with my suggestion, but said nothing, save that he would be pleased to talk on the matter again.

Two years afterward I met Verdi at the Doria palace in Genoa. After supper, he said to me with a smile: "Are you aware, Maurel, that two years ago you caused me a great deal of anxiety?" "How?" I asked. "Don't you recollect we talked about a lyric comedy? You insisted so strongly on Shakespeare that I begin to fear that I should commit the indiscretion of writing the music for one of his works." He paused there and left me on pin points to hear more. "Well," he continued after a while, "Boito and I, since that time, have put our heads together to produce a lyric comedy, and it is nearly finished. It will be called '*Falstaff*.'"

Boito, as I afterward found, had drawn *Falstaff* on lines suggested by both "*The Merry Wives*," and "*Henry IV.*" The *Falstaff* of the latter piece, Victor Hugo declared a glutton, a poltroon, filthy, and in fact a monster of turpitude. Boito has left out these latter traits, while introducing some passages from

"*Henry IV.*," especially the magnificent monologue on honor. Use was also made of the "*Pecorone*," the story of Giovanni Fiorentina, from which Shakespeare appears to have taken his plot.

Upon this poem of Boito, Verdi wrote his music, from 1890 to 1892. He worked at it in the isolation of his fine property near Busseto, in the immense domain he has acquired and which encircles the hamlet of Boucole where he was born, in the midst of a population of which he is the benefactor and which fairly worships the great man.

These good people show toward the master a discreet curiosity which is not inconsistent with respect and affection; it amuses and does not annoy him. In advance of all the world, the worthy Bussetians knew that Verdi was composing a comic work; they read it in his aspect. When he was at work at "*Othello*," his appearance manifested the tragic austerity of his thought. Later on, when the country-people saw him constantly joyful, with a smile on his lips, they comprehended that he had on hand a different sort of composition. These typical details I got from a fine fellow of a coachman, who drove me one beautiful September day from the station of Busseto to Verdi's estate of Santa Agata.

As the composer entrusted to me the creation of the part of *Falstaff*, I went to Milan in January, 1893, for rehearsals, and, on the 7th of that month, they began and continued for a month. It was a month of intense labor. The master kept us constantly at work, he himself being all the time on duty, correcting the singers and spurring them on to the degree of perfection he considered necessary. The first representation took place on February 9, 1893. What a triumph it was, all the world knows.

With some hesitation I forecast what will be the influence of "*Falstaff*." My opinion is, however, that it will have the effect of diminishing the worship of Wagner, whose genius I am glad to see recognized. The reaction in favor of the great German has been carried to excess at Paris, and his music will never succeed in being truly assimilated by Frenchmen. The grace, the lightness, the clearness, the fire of "*Falstaff*," are all Verdi's own, and these, combined with its realism and simplicity, are the qualities which suit best French taste.—*Revue de Paris*, May. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ARTIST AUTHOR.

ALPHEUS SHERWIN CODY.

THE publication of Du Maurier's "*Trilby*," following the successful appearance of "*Peter Ibbetson*," has drawn the attention of readers in both Great Britain and the United States to the artist as an author. Howard Pyle says that he thinks every illustrator should be also a writer, though not every writer can be his own illustrator, for the reason that drawing requires a technical skill which is not by any means so easy to acquire as the more natural art of writing. Mr. Pyle has succeeded very distinctly as a writer as well as an artist, and we find Smedley writing articles, and Reinhardt and Remington, not to mention Mary Hallock Foote, who says that she is more of an author than an artist. I had a talk with Mr. Pyle recently, regarding the connection between illustrating and writing fiction. In the course of our conversation he made the following explanation:

"My own writing has come as naturally with my drawing as it



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DU MAURIER.

possibly could. In writing, one gets a vague impression of a face. It is an impression, not a vivid delineation. For instance: one cannot so easily call to memory the features of an intimate friend as those of one with whom he is not so well acquainted. It is as if the features of the flesh dissolve into the soul that gives them life. One grows to know the soul better than the face. So it is with the face in a story. In a story you get the soul. The pencil gives a body to the words of the author, for, as he clothes them, they must henceforth walk in the world. That is why I say the arts of writing and delineation ought to go hand in hand."

Du Maurier's history is very peculiar. He was born just sixty years ago, in Paris, of English parents who had been French refugees during the Revolution. They wished him to be a chemist, and at twenty he had a laboratory of his own in London, I believe. But somehow the laboratory got turned into a studio. Finally, he went to Paris, studied at Düsseldorf and elsewhere, and a few years later began work in London as an illustrator. But at the very beginning of his career he had a sad accident which deprived him of his sight for a long time, and he never more than half recovered it. This, however, seems not to have interfered with his work in the least. In 1864, soon after he was thirty, his first work appeared in *Punch*, a very short time before Leech died. Naturally, he fell into Leech's place, and very soon made his own reputation, and Henry James declares that then, for the first time, *Punch* got a reputation as an art as well as a comic publication. Du Maurier also drew for *The Cornhill Magazine*, representing every possible situation in the modern novel of manners. He wrote dialogues of greater or less length, and occasionally short sketches, which appeared for the most part in *Punch*. But "Peter Ibbetson" was his first serious literary attempt. He wrote it at the suggestion of no publisher or editor; but simply because he wished to produce a novel to please himself. The manuscript, when finished, was sent to *Harper's Monthly* and accepted. Of course, "Trilby" was the natural result of the first success. One imagines it as a realistic and truthful account of his own experience in the art schools of Paris in his early twenties. Everything is natural enough and truthful enough, though there is such a sentimental glamour as memory is likely to give to events that happened more than thirty years before.

In Du Maurier's case, the illustrations and the text are as completely blended as they possibly could be, and one is irresistibly driven to wonder if the story would have the same interest without the pictures. As Howard Pyle expresses it, the artist has given flesh and clothing to the soul he describes in his narrative. And, likewise, one cannot but wonder if Du Maurier could have drawn pictures with such loving care had he not been giving embodiment to a soul of his own creation. I make one note, however: There are two beautiful portraits—that of Trilby and that of the sister of Little Billee. Their features, however, are almost exactly the same. One wonders if Du Maurier can draw no more than one beautiful face of a woman. That one is certainly perfect.—*The Outlook*, New York, May 26. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDMUND YATES.

THE recent death of Edmund Yates ended a varied career, which was in many respects noteworthy. He was the son of actors, who habitually resided in London, but he happened to be born in Edinburgh, whither his mother had accompanied his father, on a professional tour. Yates, born in 1831, at the age of eleven lost his father. His mother, by her earnings on the stage, managed to give him a fair school education in England and Germany, and before he was sixteen, being a strong, well-grown lad, he got a place in the General Post-Office at London, where he remained for exactly twenty-five years. His duties at the Post-Office did not prevent his indulging his literary ambition. He became a contributor to various periodicals and wrote two or three novels. When Yates retired from the Post-Office in 1872, on a pension of "about £200 a year," he was advised by Chevalier Wikoff to make a lecturing tour in the United States.

An episode in his career which caused much talk at the time was a squabble he had with Thackeray, of which we give an ac-

count taken from the late Henry Vizetelly's "Reminiscences." Henry Vizetelly relates that when he made up his mind to start *The Welcome Guest*, he gave in May, 1858, on the eve of its appearance, a dinner to its intended contributors—quite the custom at that time—inviting, also, the existing staff of *The Illustrated Times*. The dinner was given at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. Several of the invited guests had not yet "lost their way to Bohemia," as Thackeray delicately puts it.

It was at this gathering that Edmund Yates, then a gay, good-looking young free-lance, who took a keen delight in tilting at all and sundry persons, in the "Lounge" column of *The Illustrated Times*, first became acquainted with Maxwell (the advertising agent of the paper, and subsequently the husband of M. E. Braddon, the novelist) who at one time speculated in periodical literature. Yates tells us that Maxwell offered him the editorship of a new venture called *Town Talk*; that he gladly accepted the post, and a week or two afterward wrote for the publication that famous sketch of "Thackeray, His Appearance, Career, and Success," which caused such a stir in literary circles at the time. In it, Yates characterized Thackeray's bearing as cold and uninviting, his style of conversation as cynical or affectingly good-natured, his *bonhomie* as forced, and his pride as easily touched; but worse than all—and this was where the sting lay—he twitted the author of the "Snobs of England" with being an extravagant adulator of rank.

Thackeray showed himself absurdly sensitive, mounting the high horse, and scolding Yates as though he were a peccant schoolboy. Whereupon the latter retorted with what was certainly a bumptious epistle to a man in Thackeray's position. As is well known, the painfully susceptible author of "Vanity Fair" sent the correspondence to the committee of the Garrick Club, with the result that for a harmless bit of banter, altogether a mild production in comparison with similar flights of Thackeray in his salad days, Yates was expelled from the Club of which both he and Thackeray were members, and then ensued a lasting coolness between Thackeray and Dickens, who had been Yates' adviser and principal supporter after the affair had grown to unpleasant proportions.

This literary squabble, instead of being terminated by the automatic action of the Garrick Club Committee, was kept alive on Thackeray's part by semi-veiled allusions to Yates as "Young Grub-Street," and on Yates' side by intermittent sarcastic references to the current writings of the author of "Vanity Fair." Several of Thackeray's youthful admirers on the staff of *The Illustrated Times* conceived themselves to be in some way identified with whatever appeared in its columns, and when Yates, among a batch of pretended Burns' Centenary prize-poems, furnished a rather spiteful travesty of Thackeray's "Bouillabaisse" ballad, they urged the editor to curb the license given to Yates. The stanzas were these:

I show the vices which besmirk you,
The slime with which you're covered o'er
Strip off each rag from female virtue,
And drag to light each festering sore.
All men alive are rogues and villains,
All women drabs, all children cursed,
I tell them this, and draw their shillin's;
They highest pay when treated worst.
I sneer at every human feeling
Which truth suggests, or good men praise;
Then, tongue within my cheek concealing,
Write myself "Cynic,"—for it pays!

There is no denying the animus here. With all Thackeray's cynicism, no one who knew him intimately would for a moment



EDMUND YATES.

deny that he was one of the most liberal-minded and kindest of men. As, however, he peevishly continued his uncomplimentary allusions to Yates, the editor declined to interfere.—*Glances Back through Seventy Years. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A POET'S DANTE.

IN the year 1867, six centuries after Dante's birth, there were published in Boston, some thousands of miles to the westward of Dante's Florence, three translations of famous works of his, in a tongue he had rarely heard, and among a people whose whole political and ethical systems were alien to his. This little group of books, which, appearing after so great a lapse of years, amid the troublous times that marked the completion of a great civil war, thus proved the extraordinary virility of Dante's literary fame and influence, is composed of Mr. Norton's beautiful and faithful rendering of the "Vita Nuova;" Longfellow's translation of the "Divina Commedia,"—a work which has shared with Cary's the honor of being more widely read than all others among English-speaking peoples; and Dr. Parsons' long-expected and much-revised version of the "Inferno."

It was, of course, something more than a mere coincidence that three such volumes, not even now surpassed in their respective fields by the work of equally ardent and more highly specialized scholars, should have appeared at the same moment. The completion of all three was probably hastened by the great Dante festival in Florence, in 1865, to which Dr. Parsons and Mr. Longfellow had done honor by sending partial results of their labors of love and scholarship. What we may well marvel at, however, is the depth and intensity of the interest shown in the United States, not only then and for a score of years before, but now, for a foreign and medieval poet. For seventy-five years, certainly, since Professor Ticknor first, after much effort, secured a copy of the "Divina Commedia," and by the luxurious beguilement of fine cigars bribed, while in Göttingen, the tutor of some German prince to initiate him into its mystic language, the tradition has been unbroken. During three-quarters of a century, Dante has had no rival in poets of other days than our own; not even Homer, Shakespeare, or Goethe has aroused such an enthusiastic following, or has been made the object of such devoted study. Of no other poet's works can it be said that a knowledge of them has become regarded as a special mark of culture. Those who follow close on Dante's footsteps are few; but men persist in reckoning them blessed among their fellows, and as the possessors of a peculiar knowledge and insight into life and letters.

In the United States, much of this ardent admiration for Dante has been due—although we have scarcely realized it—to the great contemporary English and Continental movement in thought and art. The Classicism of the Eighteenth Century denied Dante all honor. The Romanticism of our own century, in which United States art and letters have had perforce their share, has, on the other hand, made him the object of peculiar worship. Dr. Knapp's interesting account, in the "Encyclopedia Americana," of the study of Dante in the United States, shows clearly that Lowell, Longfellow, Norton, and Parsons were not alone in their admiration. The little band was increased by many lovers of the romantic and medieval, who loved to pore over what Longfellow called, in his earlier days, "the gloomy pages of Dante;" and by those who had traveled in Italy itself—that marvelously picturesque Italy of which we hear from earlier pilgrims thither, or read of in the now antiquated pages of Valery.

All attempts at translating poetry fall into one of two great classes. One class faithfully repeats the words and thoughts of the original, despairing of success in reproducing its charm, its music, its poetical essence. To this class, among translations of Dante, belong all those which have been most widely read: that of Cary, in blank verse faintly recalling Milton's; that of Carlyle, in rugged prose; that of Longfellow, in the blindest of blank verse; and that of Mr. Norton, in prose which not American readers alone have long since learned to admire. All of these may help the student; certain of them will be of great value to him; but none of them is anything like a poem in itself. The second class, on the other hand, follows Pope's Homer in being a

poem at all hazards. Versions of this sort endeavor to reproduce adequately Dante's music, his form, and, with these, as much of the specific thought-content of his poem as possible. To this group belongs Dr. Parsons' uncompleted translation of the "Divina Commedia" into English quatrains.

The poem is English, not Italian, in the form in which Dr. Parsons gives it to us; but it is a poem, and a poem superior, in our opinion, to any other that has been based on Dante's Divine Comedy. The thrill which we feel on reading in this version the opening, or indeed the whole, of the last canto of the "Inferno" is one that a prose translation could never give us,—no, nor perhaps the original, either, unless we have been reborn into the Italian tongue.

Dr. Parsons' version may, then, depart from strict literalness, but it has music and a charm of its own. Finally, it is simple. Even to an Italian Dante is hard reading; to an English-speaking person, his great poem is one which, if read in the original at all, must be mastered as a special language. There will certainly, then, be few who will long object to a translation which has really been translated, and is not, like parts of Longfellow's, still almost as hard to read as if it were in a foreign tongue. These two qualities of English verse-music and of English simplicity will constantly make Dr. Parsons' volume more widely known. It is safe to assert, as does Professor Norton in his excellent preface to Parsons' poem, that as a rhymed version in English of the "Divine Comedy," it has no superior.—*The Atlantic Monthly, Boston, May. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ACQUIRED FACIAL EXPRESSION.

DR. LOUIS ROBINSON.

ALTHOUGH from infancy upward, we are all, whether we know it or not, close students of physiognomy, there are certain facts connected with facial expression which, although often remarked upon, have never received explanation. I refer to the similarity of visage displayed by nearly all members of certain trades and professions, and to the likeness which often becomes apparent on the faces of people (generally married couples) who live together.

The connection between the muscles of expression and the emotional centers in the brain is of a most intimate character, and is largely independent of the will, although, by strong volition, any consequent movement of the features may generally be prevented. That the association is instinctive, and not acquired through individual or racial education, is shown by the fact that the facial changes which accompany the sentiments of fear, hatred, contempt, merriment, or mockery are practically identical the whole world over. The extreme rarity of the man who can always keep his countenance, even when his will is fully awake, is as complete a proof of this intimate and automatic bond between the mental apparatus and the facial muscles as need be brought forward. Are we not all aware of exercising a restraining effort upon our features when we endeavor to hide our emotions? Now the fact that every impulse of the mind betrays itself in the countenance so clearly that it can always be interpreted by others is most important in the study of what may be called "static physiognomy," the science which treats of the interpretation of habitual expression when the countenance is at rest. It shows that in all probability every emotion, however slight, sends an impulse to the appropriate muscles, although the immediate nervous provocation may be too faint to produce any marked movement. But such trivial and evanescent nerve impulses, although their effect may be at the time unfelt by the subject himself, and imperceptible to lookers-on, may be, if often repeated, efficient factors in the formation of a habitual cast of countenance. Such effects will become more perceptible when the first rotundity of youth has disappeared. We naturally look at a young face for a prophecy and at an old one for a record. But the materials from which we attempt to inform ourselves are of a very different character in the two classes. In the one case we see a general arrangement of features which, according to some utterly inscrutable law, accompanies certain traits of mental and moral character; in the other we peruse the linear inscrip-

tions upon its surface as we read a book of which we know the author. Not only do such and such conformations of its lines have a definite meaning, but we can form an opinion as to why and when (if not, *how*) they were written. The calligraphy is, of course, not always uniform in all cases, and there are various complexities about it which may render its interpretation a matter of difficulty. Trouble or passion, which in one instance is recorded in bold characters, in another may leave scarcely a visible mark; and it is obvious that a lean face will betray the story of emotional experience more readily than one covered with a mask of fat and a smooth skin. Every expression of the face results from the contraction of definite muscles by means of the nerves, and as those muscles are most strengthened which are most exercised, it is easy to infer the effect of a long-continued dominant emotion on the face, even although it may exist in an individual too well-bred to allow his countenance to be distorted by the prevailing passion. Whenever the thoughts take their habitual direction, a stream of nervous influence from the brain to the hidden-expression muscles is the inevitable concomitant. The subject himself may be unwarned as to what is going on, and the closest observer may not notice the vaguest tremor of movement. Yet, in the course of years, the muscles so stimulated assert themselves over the others, and a permanent impression in accordance with the mental character comes out.

The incessant flow of involuntary nerve-currents to the facial muscles doubtless accounts for the odd similarity of expression among men of the same avocation. It is not always easy to lay one's finger on the precise conditions of the environment which conduce to the facial characteristics; yet who is not familiar with the leading characteristics of the lawyer's type of face, the doctor's, the tailor's, the shoemaker's, the jockey's, etc.?

The fact that two people who live long together tend to grow alike is accounted for by unconscious mimicry reacting upon the muscles of expression in the same way as a ruling passion does. This tendency to facial imitation is very general—in fact, almost universal—but apart from this the daily exhibitions of one set of emotions by the one person will almost invariably awaken corresponding emotions in the other.—*Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh, April. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Secondary Schools in the State of New York.—The annual Report recently issued by the Regents of the University of the State of New York on the system of examinations conducted under their charge, is an unusually interesting document. Its force is somewhat marred by several passages, sarcastic and even angry in tone, directed at the very large and intelligent body of educational experts who look upon formal examinations as a more or less necessary evil, to be carefully regulated and restrained. The Regents, on the other hand, exalt the examination-system unduly, and make a number of very dogmatic assertions on very doubtful points. Aside from this feature, the Report is excellent in tone and very suggestive in matter.

Not many persons outside of the circle of those immediately interested know, for example, that in 1893, the number of secondary schools in New York State taking the Regents' examinations was 393, from which over 300,000 answer-papers were sent to the Regents' office. Of this number, the schools claimed that 185,000 were satisfactory, but the more impartial sifting by the Regents' staff only allowed 165,000. The main value of these examinations, and of the careful process of revision to which the papers are subjected, is that they disclose at once both the weak points and the strong points of the secondary-school work of the State. The present Report lays more emphasis on points of weakness than on points of strength, and makes it obvious that radical improvement is necessary in very vital places. The instruction in English appears to be very bad. "The papers submitted in English show that very many pupils have not a clear conception of what constitutes a sentence;" "Another defect is an insensibility to the value of the connection of ideas;" "Many papers are disfigured by mis-spelling;" "Pupils are very deficient in proper use of the paragraph"—these are sentences taken from a single page of the report. The judgment passed on the teaching of German and French, of elementary Latin, and of arithmetic is

hardly more favorable. If pupils cannot compute accurately and correctly, as is here asserted, their study of arithmetic has been in vain.

The usual humor of examination papers is not missing. "Fat is caused by eating and by being lazy," and "Opium is a poisonous anecdote," are sentences taken from science papers. Geography contributes these: "The approximate distance from New York to Chicago is 500,000 square miles," and "South America is noted for its automatic birds." In history the Prince of Wales is enumerated among the prerogatives of the sovereign of England. Of course, this sort of thing may easily be made to prove too much, but it is reasonably evident that the schools reporting to the Regents are in anything but an ideal condition. It would be of assistance if the Regents would classify schools as well as answer-papers. If the schools themselves were put each year under a series of headings, such as "Excellent," "Good," "Fair," and "Poor," there would be a wonderful activity developed in order to escape from the lower categories. Examinations are not an end in themselves, and the Regents' duty is not ended when credentials are issued. The deficiencies revealed should be closely followed up and improvement demanded.—*Harper's Weekly, New York.*

Black Diamonds.—Almost every one is acquainted more or less with diamonds, especially when they sparkle in the ears or on the neck of some fair dame, adding a new luster to her charms. The black variety of the diamond, however, is far less known. Though a genuine diamond, it is not worn, and is used only for polishing its more aristocratic sister. Much interest has attached this year to two black diamonds with which is connected the name of M. Benjamin-Constant, the painter, who, though not yet an old man, has been known for nearly twenty years by his admirable pictures of Moroccan scenes. He sojourned in Morocco for two years, going thither in 1872, with a French Minister Plenipotentiary of the day. He fell in love with the land of the Sultan, and his canvases for some years were full of it. For the last six years he has rather dropped out of sight, having been absorbed on great decorations for the Sorbonne and Hôtel de Ville. This year, however, he has been again in men's mouths in connection with his black diamonds. These are not precious stones, and not strictly of the diamond family at all, but they shine superbly in the head of a young girl whose picture by M. Constant was exhibited in this year's Salon. The diamonds, contrasting vividly with her clear skin, her dark brown hair, and the simple crape dress she wears—these diamonds, coal-black and sparkling with rare beauty—are her eyes.—*Le Magasin Pittoresque, Paris, May 15. Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Democratic Poet.—The office of the democratic poet, which will never fail to vindicate itself, is that of prophet of ideal righteousness: it is his business least of all to flatter the *demos*; he should be first to rebuke its shortcomings and hold up a standard of high accomplishment. His duty is not to be inventing new meters, new arts, new politics, new creeds—as if democracy had never before been known in literature, or government, or religion. It is for him to bring home to the people the intrinsic Best that Time has accumulated, down to this wondrous present. The American democracy has been, and is, fundamentally sound and true. It, therefore, turns from poets who panegyricize it with vain repetitions, and honors the servants of the Ideal who rebuke its sins against truth and justice, and who, in time of need, expose the hollowness of cant and the inhumanity of false religion. It does not for any length of time honor the prophet who prophesies smooth things in his obsequious verse. It is not a Walt Whitman, but a John Greenleaf Whittier or a James Russell Lowell, who shows us the just relations of democracy and the poet. We know, of course, the invective which Whitman in his prose, and only in his prose, poured upon American politics; it was as indiscriminating as his denunciation of all American poets. The constant optimism of his verse is in flagrant opposition to the pessimism of his prose, as Mr. Stedman remarks. Whitman, as Stedman says, "accepted and outvied the loudest peak-and-prairie brag, and in his verse the average American is lauded as no type ever was before."—*Nicholas P. Gilman, in The New World, Boston, June. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BOOKS.

THE MUMMY.

THE preservation of the embalmed body or mummy was the chief end and every aim of the Egyptian who wished everlasting life, says Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, in a book on "The Mummy,"* published last year. For the sake of the mummy's safety, tombs were hewn, papyri were inscribed with compositions the knowledge of which would enable the mummy to repel the attacks of demons, ceremonies were performed and services were recited; for the sake of the comfort of the mummy and his *Ka*, or genius, the tombs were decorated with scenes which would remind him of those with which he was familiar when upon Earth, and they were also provided with many objects used by him in daily life, so that his tomb might resemble as much as possible his old home. Following up this idea, the author has given an account of the various methods of embalming; of the amulets and other objects which formed the mummy's dress; of the various kinds of coffins and sarcophagi in which the mummy was laid; of the *ushabtiu* and other figures, stela, vases, and other things which formed the furniture of a well-appointed tomb, and also of the most important classes of tombs hewn or built during different dynasties.

Mummy is the term which is generally applied to the body of a human being, animal, bird, fish, or reptile, which has been preserved by means of bitumen, spices, gums, or natron. So far as can be discovered, the word is neither a corruption of an ancient Egyptian word for a preserved body, nor of the more modern Coptic form of the hieroglyphic name. The word "mummy" is found in Byzantine Greek, and in Latin, and indeed in almost all European languages. It is derived from the Arabic word for "bitumen," and the Arabic word for mummy is "a bitumenized thing."

About three or four hundred years ago, the Egyptian mummy formed one of the ordinary drugs in apothecaries' shops. The trade in mummies was carried on chiefly by Jews, and as early as the Twelfth Century, a physician called El-Magar was in the habit of prescribing mummy to his patients. It was said to be good for bruises and wounds. After a time, for various reasons, the supply of genuine mummies ran short, and the Jews were obliged to manufacture them. They procured the bodies of all the criminals that were executed, and of people who had died in hospitals, Christians and others. They filled the bodies with bitumen and stuffed the limbs with the same substance; this done, they bound them up tightly and exposed them to the heat of the sun. By this means they made them look like old mummies. In the year 1564, a physician named Guy de la Fontaine made an attempt to see the stock of mummies of the chief merchant in mummies in Alexandria, and he discovered that they were made from the bodies of slaves and others who had died of the most loathsome diseases. The traffic in mummies as a drug was thus stopped. A Jew at Damietta, who traded in mummies, had a Christian slave who was treated



MUMMY OF RAMESSES II.

with great harshness by him, because he would not consent to become a Jew. Finally, when the ill-treatment became unbearable,

*"The Mummy. Chapters on Egyptian Funeral Archeology." By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A., Acting Assistant-Keeper in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum. With eighty-eight illustrations. Cambridge: At the University Press. 1893. 8vo, xvi and 404 pp.

ble, the slave went to the Pasha and informed him what his master's business was. The Jew was speedily thrown into prison, and obtained his liberty only by payment of three hundred pieces of gold. Every Jewish trader in mummies was seized by the local governor of the place where he lived, and money was extorted from him. The trade in mummies being hampered by these arbitrary proceedings, soon languished, and finally died out entirely.

Whether the art of mummifying was known to the aboriginal inhabitants of Egypt, or whether it was introduced by the newcomers from Asia, is a question which is very difficult to decide. It is certain that the Egyptians possessed at a remote period ample anatomical knowledge for mummifying a human body. The cost of embalming varied, according to the method pursued, from £250 to £60 or less.

The oldest mummy in the world, about the date of which there has been no dispute, is that of Seker-em-saf, son of Pepi I., B.C. 3200, which was found at Sakkarah in 1881, and is now at Gizeh.

The Egyptian Christians appear to have adopted the system of mummifying. Already in the Third Century of our era, the art had greatly decayed, and it cannot be said to have been generally in use at period later than the Fourth Century. This seems to have been due to the growth of Christianity.

"Canopic jars" is the name given to the series of four jars in which the principal intestines of a deceased person were placed, well-steeped in bitumen. Each jar was dedicated to one of the four genii of the underworld, who represented the cardinal points, and each jar was provided with a cover which was made in the shape of the head of the deity to whom it was dedicated. Canopic jars first appear about the Eighteenth Dynasty, and they continued until the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, after which time the Egyptians appear to have been careless about them and left the intestines in the body.

Of all the mummies found, none has excited greater interest than that of Ramses II., because he is generally supposed to be the Pharaoh of the Oppression and the father of the princess who found the child Moses in the bulrushes on the bank of the river. He reigned sixty-seven years. His mummy was found in 1881, by Maspero, at Deir-el-Bahari, and identified in 1886.



A MUMMY-CASE.

JAPANESE LANDSCAPE-GARDENING AND POETRY.*

A GARDEN in Japan is not a mere modification of the natural features of the ground in accordance with the gardener's invention. It is a representation of the scenery of the country. Favorite rural spots and famous views serve as models for a garden's arrangement. The artificial hills, rocks, lakes, and cascades of gardens are copied from striking features in the varied landscape of the country. Upon Western minds, these gardens leave the impression of fantastic unreality, for there is an absence of reality about them. These reproductions are, however, in no case intended to conceal their artificiality. The limits imposed by art in Japan require that all imitation should be subject to careful selection and modification. Conventional standards rule supreme. Pine-tree, plum-tree, hill, lake, and waterfall have their ideal standards. Japanese landscape-gardening may, therefore, be described as a reproduction of the natural scenery

*"Landscape-Gardening in Japan." By Josiah Conder, F.R.I., B.A. With numerous illustrations. Tokio: Printed by the Hakubunsha, Ginzza, Tokio; Published and sold by Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore. 1893. 2 vols. fol.

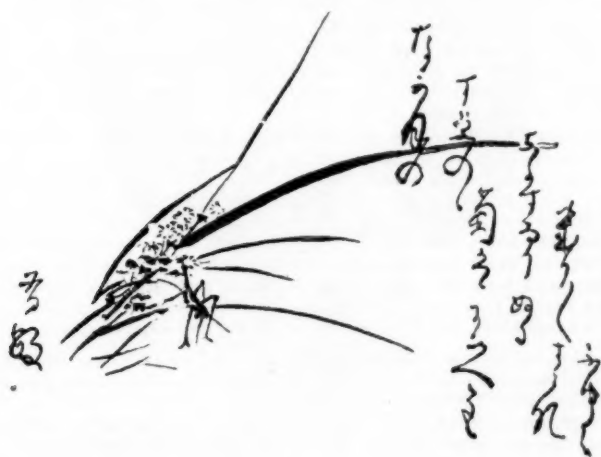
of the country, as it appears to and impresses the Japanese themselves, in a manner consistent with the limitations of their arts. Transferred to another climate the Japanese gardens would appear quaint and examples of fanciful conceit.

A Japanese garden is "a mood of nature and also a mood of man." According to the notions of the Japanese, a garden should suggest a suitable idea and arouse definite pleasurable associations. They, therefore, like the Chinese, contrive in their large



gardens different scenes for different times of the day. They have also scenes for every season of the year, some for Winter, generally exposed to the southern Sun, and composed of pines, firs, cedars, evergreen oaks, phillyreas, hollies, yews, and the like. To give variety to these gloomy compositions, they plant among them in regular forms, divided by walks, all the rare shrubs, flowers, and trees of the torrid zone, which they cover during the Winter with frames of glass, disposed in the form of temples and elegant buildings. For the Spring, they contrive similar effects. Their Summer scenes are the richest and most studied parts of their gardens.

The ideal Japanese garden is a retreat for secluded ease and meditation, and should, therefore, be in accord with the temperament, sentiments, and occupation of the owner. The garden of the priest or poet should be designed to express a character of dignified solitude, virtue, and self-denial; that of the *samurai* should be of bold, martial character. Traditional and historical associations, together with Nature's ever-changing moods, assist



in conveying such impressions. The views in a Japanese garden are eight, in allusion to the *Hak-Kei*, or Eight Views, for which certain favored spots in Japan are renowned. The important artificial features in a Japanese landscape-garden have descriptive names, suggestive of historical or romantic connections. A river-bridge will have its neighboring maple-trees or iris-beds, to convey a hint of the river-scenery at Tatsuta, a rural spot in Japan famous for its maple-trees lining the river-banks; or of Yatsushashi,

a place in the province of Mikawa, noted for its beds of iris-flowers and crossed by a curious bridge. The gardens thus become at once a picture and a poem.

Dansk Maanedskrift tells us that in Europe the illustrator is called upon to illustrate the poet's work; but in Japan they do things differently. There the poet gets his inspiration from the picture and writes his poetry "up to the picture." He does more. He avoids most carefully adding anything to the illustration before him, and endeavors only to give expression to its spirit and character. We reproduce two pictures, with accompanying poetry called *uta*. The painter has sketched a mountain and birds flying. Aritsuné, a well-known Japanese poet, has written a poem upon the picture. Both are marvels in their Japanese way. Thus he writes: "We rise to the high, barren tops of the mountains, and there we recognize that the birds, who build their nests over our heads, see much more of the beauties of Nature than we do."

The Japanese loves Spring as much as we do, and he expresses some of his fondness for that season by hanging slips of paper with poetry on the branches of cherry-trees. Our second illustration shows long grass, the flowers of chrysanthemums, and an insect. The poet has written on it: "The last days of Autumn have come and the locust will be heard no more. The sweet smell of the flower still permeates the air, and is a substitute for the locust." This simplicity of poetry and painting is so consummate that a modern Western mind finds it difficult to understand it. It shows how "the soul of the far East" differs from that of the West.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Bad Effect of Photography on Art.—In our day, thinks the *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, one factor in the degeneracy of art has been photography. It has killed historical painting, the productions of which cannot be successfully reproduced by the photographer's art. It is true that academic conventionalism among painters has been lessened by photography, but on the other hand the artist studies his profession superficially, and acquires little or no knowledge of anatomy, relying almost entirely as to this on the aid of photographs. The effect on color has been bad, and good colorists among the rising generation are few and far between.

Bishop Doane Defends the Regents.—Bishop Doane, one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, comes to the defense of that institution in *The North American Review* for June, in answer to the disparaging criticism of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in his last Report to the Legislature. The Regents, says the Bishop, in the extent and thoroughness of their system of examinations and inspection, and in their ability to expose and stop all the fraudulent pretenses of unprincipled teachers, of unreal institutions, and of bogus degrees, have undoubtedly protected the fair name of the higher education of the State of New York, and steadily lifted the standard of good learning.

Baini's Life of Palestrina Discredited.—The celebration of the third centenary of the death of the musical composer, Palestrina, has had the effect, says *Le Correspondant*, Paris, for May 10, of discrediting the many-paged Life of the composer by Baini, hitherto considered an authority on the subject. The biographer, it is now plain, collected from every quarter legends and anecdotes about his hero, without taking any pains to authenticate them, resembling those preachers who can find a hundred reasons for proving that a saint whom they eulogize is the first saint in Paradise. The result is that, although Palestrina has been in his grave three hundred years, his biography has yet to be written.

MR. HENRY JAMES' forthcoming book is to be entitled 'Theatricals.' It will contain two comedies which he says were written to be acted under certain conditions which have not been realized. One comedy is called "Tenants," the other "Disengaged." A second volume will by and by present two more plays, "The Album" and "The Reprobate."

LITERARY NOTES.

MR. CLARK RUSSELL's next book is to be named "A Heart of Oak."

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH has two claims to literary distinction. He is the author of "Ben Bolt," and he once thrashed Edgar Allan Poe.

THE number of visitors to Stratford for last year was much smaller than in previous years. The English attribute this to the Americans who went to Chicago last year.

ALFRED ALTHERR, the pastor of St. Leonard's Church at Basle, Switzerland, is the last biographer of Theodore Parker. The book will be read with interest in this country, and a translation will probably be demanded.

THE hero of Alexandre Dumas's "Chevalier de Maison Rouge" was in real life Alexander Dominique Joseph Gouze. He was wealthy, called himself Marquis de Rougeville, and fought in the American War for Independence. His biography, published in Paris last week, contains tales of adventures enough for a dozen cape-and-sword novels.

MISS LAURENCE ALMA-TADEMA has been receiving a certain amount of printed praise for the freshness and cleverness of the title of her new novel, "The Wings of Icarus." But nothing is new in this senescent world. Charles de Bernard wrote "Les Ailes d'Icare" something like fifty years ago, and Thackeray spoke of it at some length in "The Paris Sketch-Book."

THE new Scotch writer of stories, S. R. Crockett, at a recent dinner of the Pen and Pencil Club of Edinburgh, said he began his literary career as an art-critic in London. He then published a volume of poems, which no one read, and, in referring to the honor done him by Pen and Pencil Club, said he was singularly unworthy of it, since all his work was done with a typewriter.

ARE the young writers of the day coddled too much? Is not overpraise as bad as neglect for budding genius? Divers men of quiet wisdom hold that this is the case. *The Southern Magazine* even asks for "the swish of the lash." It says, and with truth, that a vast amount of basest literary coin is given circulation, and its utterers, instead of having their ears clipped, are actually installed as a sort of literary police and invested with authority to arrest those who insist that the pure gold shall be current.

M. FRANCISQUE SARCEY, in a recent *feuilleton*, tells this story: Blumenthal, the great theater-manager of Berlin, was talking with Tolstol about Ibsen, and said: "I have put a good many of his plays on the stage, but I can't say that I quite understand them. Do you understand them?" Tolstol replied: "Ibsen doesn't understand them himself. He just writes them, and then sits down and waits. After a while his expounders and explainers come, and tell him what he meant."

IN 1851, Charles Dickens persuaded Henry Morley to go up to London and assist him in the editorship of *Household Words*. Morley had been trying his luck first at practicing medicine and then at school-teaching. From "*Household Words*" he went to *The Examiner*; then, from 1857 to 1865, was lecturer in English at King's College, and from 1865 to 1889 was Professor of English at University College, London. Upon his retirement to his country-seat at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, he was made Emeritus Professor. Few literary workers have been so industrious or so prolific as he, and a complete list of his books and contributions to the Press would be a long one.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI intends, says *The New York Sun*, to make an interesting literary venture. He is of a literary and artistic turn of mind, has written for Parisian periodicals on subjects of art, and has painted some landscapes which have been placed in Parisian Salon exhibits. It is the design of Prince Poniatowski to start a monthly magazine to be called the *French-American Review*. Ibsen, Tolstol, and Zola have promised, his friends say, to contribute to the periodical. M. Casimir-Périer, who is the Prince's cousin, and M. Arrève will give material and literary aid, and Forain and Caran d'Aché will illustrate the pages of the new magazine. The Prince is backed by his uncle, who is a wealthy resident of Paris. Beyond the general scope of the magazine and the fact that it will be printed in this city, the literary plans of Prince Poniatowski are yet unformed.

IN *Blackwood's* are printed some interesting passages from a private diary describing a visit to the Tennysons in 1839. The visitor was Miss Louisa Lanesborough, who, disguised as a maid-servant, accompanied her friend, Mrs. Neville, to the Tennyson home. She was asked to help wait at table, and says: "Though I did it very well, my hand shook so the first time I took Alfred Tennyson's plate that I thought it must be seen." But she had a greater source of embarrassment, which is described in these words, the name Maid Marion being one which the poet gave her: "She was one day passing the open door of Alfred's room as he lay in bed reading and smoking at some late hour of the morning, and, catching sight of the trim 'Maid Marion' as she passed, he called to her to enter. 'Marion, I want a book from the bookshelf downstairs. Will you get it for me?' He attempted to describe it, but it was a German work—'so you cannot read the title,' quoth he. 'I know it,' said demure Marion unwittingly, forgetting for a moment her assumed character, and she tripped lightly downstairs and brought it back at once. Alfred stared at her in astonishment. 'Why, do you understand German?' he questioned. She stammered an evasive reply and left the room. That evening, at dinner or supper, Alfred calling for beer, a refractory cork refused to be drawn, and every one tried their hands on it in vain. 'Where is your Marion?' said Alfred to Mrs. Neville; 'she could do it! She can do everything, I verily believe—from reading German to waiting at table. Let her try.'"

ART NOTES.

A REMARKABLE absence of Chauvinistic spirit is shown in the new curtain of the Renaissance Theater in Paris, which contains a portrait of Goethe, besides those of Molière, Hugo, Musset, Racine, and Shakespeare.

MR. LOUIS WINDMÜLLER has asked permission of the Park Commissioners to erect near the Mall in Central Park, New York, the statue or rather the fountain-monument in honor of Heinrich Heine, which was designed for Düsseldorf, Heine's birthplace, but never erected there, owing to the opposition of the Catholics and anti-Semites.

THE Paris Salon this year contains a picture by a lady who rejoices in the name of Dhaubai Fardoonjee Banajee. She is a young Parsee girl, who took prizes in Bombay, at the Art Society, and went to London, where she passed two years at Bushey Park, under the tuition of Hubert Herkomer. Latterly, she has been in Paris, working in the Louvre and Luxembourg. The painter Bonnat has taken much interest in her, and it is probably owing to his efforts that the Salon has taken a head by her in oil-colors. She is the first Parsee woman to come to Europe to study art, perhaps the first native of India, and certainly the first East Indian who has shown work at a great international affair in Paris such as the Salon now has become.

By common consent, the great picture of the year in Paris is Detaille's "Victims of Duty" at the old Salon. There is no allegory here, not even poetry, but only the pathos of ordinary life. The picture is a glorified illustration. A fire is going on at a Paris street-corner. The smoke, with wonderfully realistic bursts of flame and cinders, comes out from the high windows against which the firemen have placed their ladder. One of the men creeps round a narrow cornice; and below, in the thronging background, is the engine with its driver and horses. In the foreground, over a maze of hose lying like serpents across the street with firemen handling it, the two victims are brought forth. In front, a group of gentlemen, with solemn faces and doffed hats, receive the luckless firemen dead at their post of duty.

SOME curiosity, not unmixed with apprehension, is felt as to the proper bestowal of this year's honors at the Paris Salon. Benjamin-Constant, whose first medal dates back to 1875, has now been thirteen times on the list of candidates for the Medal of Honor. During all these years he has been one of the French artists and art-teachers most before the public. Yet something has always happened to turn aside the expected distinction. Last year, it was the dazzling return of Roybet to the Salon, after years of painting for the dealers alone. This year, there is no one picture, coming from an artist capable of receiving the Medal of Honor, which can impose itself on the jury. But, on the other hand, Benjamin-Constant himself is represented neither by his best nor even by his brilliant work. A full-length portrait of a lady in pale-green and a female head called "Black Diamonds" (which the artist has explained he would have painted "if for the eyes alone") hardly give the measure of his powers. But the general feeling of his fellow-artists is that, at last, he should receive the coveted Medal of Honor which he has merited many times over in the past.

MUSICAL NOTES.

PADEREWSKI has got along so far with his Polish opera that he hopes to have it produced next May at Buda-Pesth, under the direction of Mr. Nikisch.

THE one-hundredth performance of "Lohengrin" at the Paris Grand Opéra on May 7, with Van Dyck in the title-rôle, was a gala event. The enthusiasm was great, the house packed, and the receipts over 23,000 francs. The first performance was given September 16, 1891. At Munich, they are preparing a new "Lohengrin," in which the scenery and costumes are to be historically accurate. Frankfurt, too, has a new "Lohengrin," and the opera is now given there without cuts.

"MIGNON," which has just had its thousandth performance in Paris, is one of the few famous operas which escaped attack by the critics at its first appearance, the probable reason being that it is not really a great work. But it is better now than it was originally, for, as the authors of the "Histoire de l'Opéra Comique" remark: "The 'Mignon' which we see to-day, and which gives us complete satisfaction, differs perceptibly from the 'Mignon' which was applauded in 1866, and the same is true of every famous opera from the 'Huguenots' to 'Faust' and 'Mireille.' The four-hand score of 'Trovatore' contains after the Miserere an allegro which, not only is never given, but is no longer included in any other edition."

IN the latest instalment of Hanslick's "Reminiscences" (*Deutsche Rundschau* for May) the following remarks of Johann Strauss regarding his early life are quoted: "My father was stern, often severe; but we did not stay long with him. I and my younger brothers, Josef and Eduard, were still young when our father separated from our mother, under whose care we remained. A careful education was out of the question under those conditions. Our father we saw only twice a year, on New Year's day and on his birthday, to congratulate him. My father did not further my musical education, as might be supposed, but stubbornly opposed it. I was to avoid music and become a mechanic. But it happened with me as it had with him when he ran away from his master, the bookbinder, and became a musician. I felt sure of the talent which I had inherited from my father; therefore I courageously took my violin in hand and placed myself at the head of a small orchestra, with which I produced my first waltz, 'Beim Domeyer,' at Hietzing in October, 1844. The undertaking unexpectedly created a furore, but my father refused to hear or know anything about it."

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

ELECTRIC FISH.

ELECTRIC fish have always been plentiful in the Nile. The ancient Egyptians were familiar with the capacity of these fish to communicate a shock to their captors, although, of course, the nature of the shock was not understood. In a picture in bas-relief from the Necropolis at Memphis, dating presumably 3,000 years B.C., we see the Pharaoh of the day engaged in watching the sport of spearing hippopotamuses, while a solitary fisherman in a small boat is represented in the act of catching an electric shad. Galen, too (200 A.D.), mentions the electric rayfish, the action of which he compares to a magnet; and for centuries the Abyssinians have used the electric eel as a remedy for diseases of the nerves. There are three species of electric fish now known: the electric shad, the electric eel, and the torpedo, or electric rayfish. The electric shad is from twelve to twenty inches long, and is found in the Nile and the Senegal. According to Brehm, the electric organ of the shad consists of a tissue, resembling the fatty tissue, between the skin and the muscles, over the whole body. This tissue consists of six or more membranes superimposed one upon the other, with space between them for a gelatinous mass furnished with a peculiar arterial and venous system, and with a very much branched nerve. On being touched with the hand, the electric shad gives shocks of varying strength. The utilization of its electric energy is absolutely under its own control.

The electric eel, first described by Humboldt, is capable of communicating the most powerful shock. It sometimes reaches a length of six or seven feet and a weight of thirty to forty pounds. The skin, which is olive-green above and orange-red below, is covered with slime, which, as Volta showed, conducts electricity twenty to thirty times better than water. According to Brehm, there are four electric organs occupying the belly of the fish, extending from the hinder part of the abdominal cavity

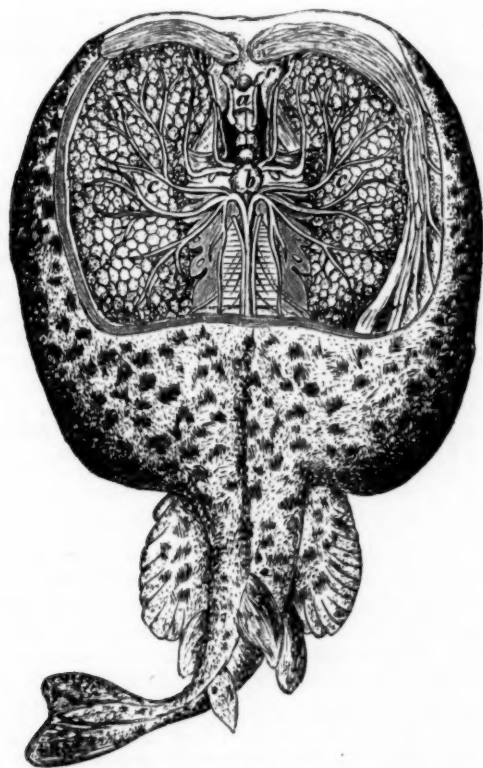


FIG. 1.

to the tip of the tail, and weighing a full third of the total weight of the fish. They constitute a bright reddish-yellow, soft, transparent, gelatinous mass, and consist of longitudinal bundles which, in their turn, are composed of a great number of closely compressed, almost horizontal membranous plates, held together and divided into cells by longitudinal membranes. According to

Humboldt, the electric eel has complete control of every part of his body, and it is not necessary to touch him with two fingers to complete the circuit; but he can impart a shock to an insulated person who may touch him with one finger only. On the other hand, numerous experiments have shown that he cannot communicate a shock to his own system. The electric eel is capable of giving so powerful a shock that it can be transmitted across a small space; that is to say, it generates an electric spark.

The electric organ of the electric ray occupies the space between the head, the gills, and the pectoral fins. It consists of

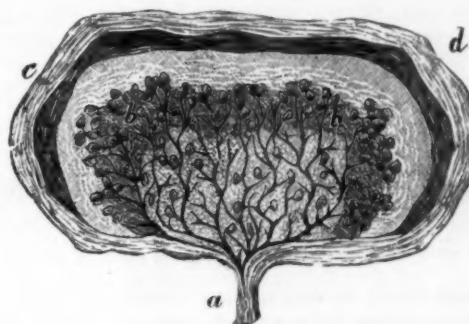


FIG. 2.

small cells, close together like the cells of a honey-comb, separated by cross membranous walls, and permeated by nerves. Its shock is materially weaker than that of the electric eel, but nevertheless quite painful. It is most violent in water, and stronger in proportion to the surface stimulated. The discharge is entirely under control, and the fish, under repeated stimulus, will give shock after shock in rapid succession. The electric ray reaches a length of five feet, with a breadth of approximately three feet, and a weight of fifty or sixty pounds.

The electric organ serves the fish both to paralyze its prey and as a defense against attack. In the case of all electric fish, the electric apparatus consists of an arrangement of nerves, and a special organ through which the nerves are distributed. This organ, in all cases, consists essentially of innumerable discs or plates, which, in the matter of their arrangement, vary with the different species, but maintain the same character in the several individuals of the same species. Recent investigations have tended to demonstrate that these organs are modified muscles. In the illustration (Fig. 1) the electric organ of the electric ray is shown in its connection with the brain. The frontal region of the brain is at *a*, and from this, the nerves of smell, *r*, go out on each side; to this is attached the middle lobe, to this the cerebellum and the fourth pair; while *b* is the so-called *lobus electricus*, the electric center. From this proceed several pairs of nerves, which in numerous ramifications permeate the electric organ, *c c*. This occupies a considerable space on both sides of the brain and spinal marrow, in the forepart of the body. The piles, composed of the individual discs set together, are in the electric rayfish so arranged that their axes extend from the back to the belly, whereas in the other electric fish their axes are parallel with the longitudinal axis of the body. The honeycombed arrangement is recognizable in the illustration (Fig. 2). One portion of the nerves, it will be seen, penetrates into the interior of the disc, ramifies there, and terminates in the granular, slimy mass, in the form of little globular cells, *b b*; another portion of the nerve-vessels extends into the enveloping membrane of the disc, *c d*.

Although the properties of the electric fish, that is, their capacity of communicating a shock, have, as already said, been known from remote ages, the electric nature of the shock was not suspected until physiologically demonstrated by Walsh (1773). In course of time, it was demonstrated that the electricity of the fish corresponds with that of the electric battery in every particular. The chemical action of the fish-battery was demonstrated by Davy, Faraday, and Matteucci by the decomposition of iodid of potash, and the resulting blue color of starch-emulsion, and also by the decomposition of water. Matteucci and DuBois-Reymond succeeded in observing the electric spark; Faraday recognized the generation of heat, and compared the strength of the shock of an electric eel with that of a Leyden-battery,

whereby he found that the shock of the former is equal to that of a battery of fifteen Leyden-jars with an area of 3,500 square inches.

As already said, the discharge is discretionary with the fish; but not so the direction of the discharge, which is constant, and in the direction of the columns of the electric organs, being in the electric ray from the back to the belly, in the case of the other electric fish from the head to the tail. The discharge of the electric eel is continuous like that of a galvanic battery, while that of the electric ray consists of a succession of shocks. According to D'Arsonval, the resemblance to a Leyden-battery is imperfect, inasmuch as the electricity is not stored in the fish, but is generated by an act of the will, precisely as a muscle is contracted; and its generation is attended by molecular change.—*Stein der Weisen, Vienna, May. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHRONOPHOTOGRAPHY AT LONG INTERVALS.

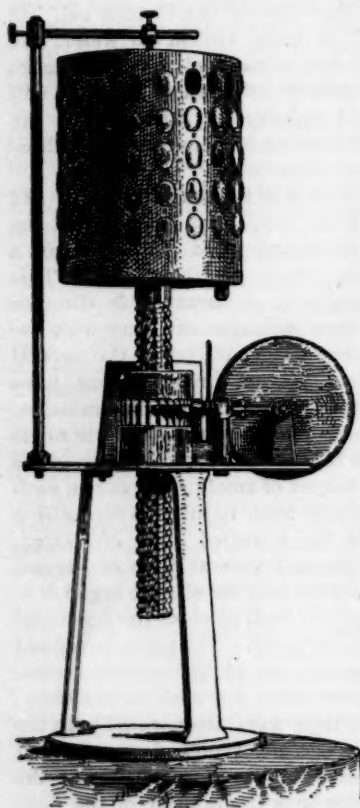
A. BERTHIER.

PHOTOGRAPHY is adapted not merely to record the facts which fall under our direct observation; but it is capable also of rendering perceptible phenomena which escape us because of the imperfection of our senses. Thus, in astronomy, it has revealed the existence of numerous unknown stars, and in physics

and physiology it has rendered possible the analysis and synthesis of phenomena which, because of their extreme rapidity or extreme slowness, elude our senses. In illustration of this assertion, it suffices to cite the admirable experiments of M. Marey on flight, locomotion, etc. It is by photographing each separate detail of rapid movements, and analyzing them, that M. Marey has been enabled to study their mechanism. In the case of movements too slow for direct observation, such as the growth of plants, the mode of procedure is the same; but here, we obtain a photographic synthesis of the movements which it is desired to render sensible. The labors of M. Marey and M. Mach are contributions to the elucidation of a general principle, susceptible of numerous applications in natural science.

The method of M. Mach does not differ materially from that of M. Marey. In both cases the course is to take a

certain number of images of the same object under identical conditions of light, and of presenting them to the eye, so as to obtain a continuous phenomenon by utilizing the persistence of luminous impressions upon the retina. The method of taking successive images presents no difficulty. Any convenient photographic apparatus will serve the purpose. The first attempt made by M. Mach gave him excellent results. To render the task as little tedious as possible, he selected a rapid-growing plant, a gourd (*Cucurbita pepo*), which he photographed twice a day (7 A.M. and 7 P.M.). From June 28 to August 15, he obtained ninety-five proofs, reproducing as many different stages of the plant's growth. His arrangements for maintaining identical conditions during the whole course of his experiments were as follows: The vase, containing the seed just beginning to germinate, was placed on



M. MACH'S APPARATUS.

a firm stand before a background of solid color; an arc-lamp placed above supplied the necessary light. On commencing the experiments, the blinds were drawn to render the place perfectly dark, and to give full effect to the electric light. The time of exposure depended on the intensity of the light; but being once determined, was adhered to, without variation, through the whole course of the experiments.

The reproduction of the phenomena by the aid of a series of successive proofs presented no great difficulty. M. Mach was not dealing simply with a single movement resolved into several figures, but with a succession of complex movements recorded in a great number of images, therefore, he was led to construct a special instrument which would admit of the examination of a considerable number of proofs without interruption. His apparatus consists essentially of a metallic drum mounted on a screw-axis, similar to a registering cylinder. For the reception of the positive proofs the stroboscopic drum is pierced with oval openings 15 mm. high by 13 mm. wide. These openings are closed by the photo-copies drawn upon thin pellicles of celluloid, and placed in their chronological order. The result is that, when the cylinder is set in revolution, all the images are presented successively at the same point in space, which renders possible their rapid succession before the eye of the observer either directly or by projection on a luminous screen.

In this apparatus of M. Mach, the revolution of the drum is not continuous but intermittent: each image arrives rapidly within the luminous cone of the sciopticon, where it remains immovable for the fraction of a second, then continues its course, disappearing as suddenly as it arrived. The fixity of the object during the short period of observation is necessary to obtain a perfect reproduction of the movements. To realize this succession of advancing movements alternating with short pauses, M. Mach employs an ingenious arrangement which we have not space to describe in detail, but which may be understood by the aid of the illustration.

By the aid of this apparatus one is able to throw, approximately, ninety-five proofs upon the screen in the course of fifteen seconds.

The spectator witnesses a very curious scene: he sees the plant grow before his eyes and is able to follow all its transformations. Apart from the phenomenon of growth proper, one observes, too, the phenomenon of heliotropism, that is, the turning of the leaves toward the light—the movement of the leaves, etc.

The development, at first very rapid, is progressively retarded, a period of great activity succeeding one of relative repose. At this moment, the flowers appear. We see them expand and wither. The plant itself is subject to the same laws. We see the cotyledons rise from the seed, to be followed by leaf, flower, and fruit, and lo! the plant withers before our eyes, the whole process of birth, growth, flowering, fruiting, and decay, occupying a space that may be counted by seconds.—*Cosmos, Paris, May 1. Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SUNSHINE AND MICROBES.

PERCY FRANKLAND.

THE power of sunshine to destroy micro-organisms has long been known. About sixteen years ago, two Englishmen, Downes and Blunt, established the remarkable fact that if certain liquids capable of undergoing putrefaction are exposed to the direct rays of the Sun, they remain perfectly sweet, while exactly similar liquids kept in the dark, become tainted, and exhibit innumerable bacteria under the microscope. In this way, the lethal action of the Sun's rays, as regards this world of micro-organisms, was shown for the first time, and quite a new aspect given to the healthy and inherent craving which we feel for light in our houses and general surroundings. Experiments were next made to determine how these results were brought about, and upon what factors they were dependent. In the first place, it was found that the Sun's action increases or diminishes with the amount of oxygen present. This conclusion has recently been confirmed at the Pasteur Institute, by M. Momont, who exposed the bacilli of anthrax to sunshine in the presence and absence of

air, with the result that while those exposed to the Sun in the presence of air were killed in two and a half hours, those placed in a vacuum were still alive after fifty hours' exposure to sunshine.

The next problem to be attacked was to ascertain whether all the solar rays were equally responsible, or whether the different colored rays produced different effects. The problem was most successfully attacked by Dr. Geisler, of St. Petersburg, who found that the rays at the red end had little or no effect on the growth of the bacilli, while the most powerful deleterious action was obtained in the ultra-violet, the effect becoming less and less marked in passing from this to the red. Experiments with the electric light showed that it had very little potency in comparison with the Sun.

But, perhaps, the most important result of these investigations is the discovery that exposure to the solar rays may materially modify the character of bacteria without destroying them. Much hygienic importance attaches to some investigations in this direction made by Dr. Palermo, of Naples, which have only recently been published. The microbes selected for experiment were Koch's cholera bacilli. These bacilli, which are almost universally credited with producing Asiatic cholera in man, are also fatal to Guinea-pigs in about eighteen hours. Dr. Palermo placed some of these bacilli in the sunshine for various periods of time, and he found that while, when he protected them from the Sun, they killed Guinea-pigs in eighteen hours as usual, after they had been sunned for three and a half to four and a half hours they were perfectly harmless, the animals experiencing no evil results whatever from inoculation with them. These cholera bacilli thus rendered innocuous had not been destroyed, nor had their total number suffered any diminution, by the action of the sunshine during this short time, but their virulence or disease-producing power had been destroyed. More than this, the further important discovery was made that the Guinea-pigs which had survived the inoculation with these isolated cholera bacilli had acquired immunity from the disease, that is to say, they were protected from contracting it afterward. This was proved eight days later, when these particular Guinea-pigs were inoculated with virulent cholera bacilli, and showed themselves quite unaffected by doses which to ordinary Guinea-pigs proved rapidly fatal. We are as yet only on the threshold of this most interesting branch of bacteriological research; but the results which have been already obtained open up the possibilities of discoveries of vital importance in hygienic science.—*The Nineteenth Century, London, May. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE LATEST ARMOR-PLATE TEST.

THE test made on May 19, at the Government proving-ground at Indian Head, of the heaviest armor-plate yet made in this country, was of great importance and interest.

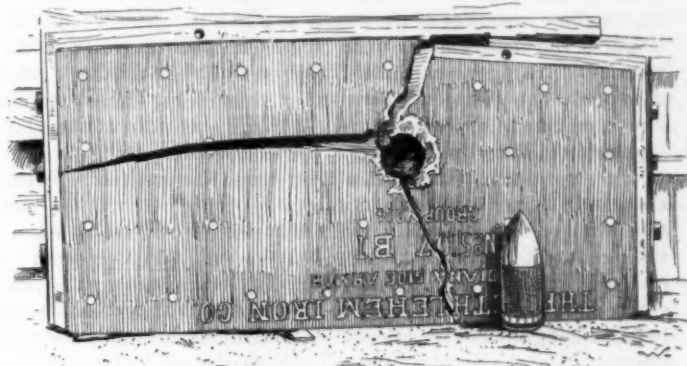
The plate tested was made by the Bethlehem Iron Company. It is of the nickel-steel which our Navy Department has approved and adopted for armor, and was hardened on the surface by the Harvey process.

The results of the trial were very surprising. The first shot, a 12-inch Carpenter steel projectile, fired from a gun 360 feet distant, with a muzzle velocity of only 1,465 feet per second, not only penetrated the 18 inches of steel but broke the plate in two directions for almost its entire width and length; while a second shot, with a velocity of 1,926 feet, completed its destruction, breaking it into three pieces, as shown in the illustration. It was, in fact, a complete victory for the projectile and a disastrous failure for the plate.

It would not, of course, be fair or just to decide from this single failure against the use of nickel-steel or of the Harvey process. The broken plate was taken for test as a fair sample, but some special cause for its failure may possibly have existed, and further trials will be needed. Previous trials in this country, Russia, and in France have seemed to show that nickel-steel is the best metal yet made for armor-plates, and the value of the Harvey process in hardening the surface has been generally accepted. It is, however, stated that recent experiments in England have

decided the English Government to adopt the Harvey treatment, while abandoning the nickel-steel.

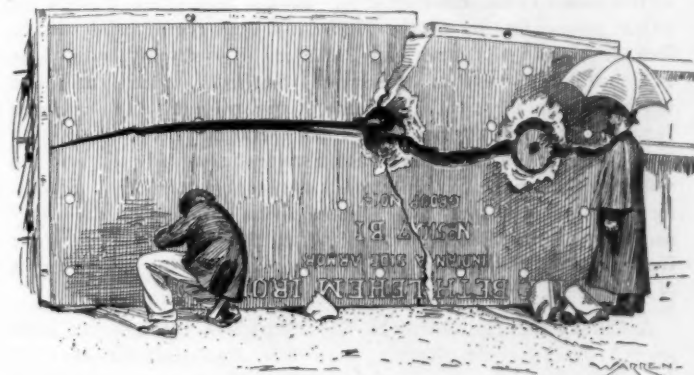
The cause of the failure of the great plate is not understood. Its behavior seems to indicate great internal strains which may have come from the manner of tempering, of cooling, or from the temperature at which the plate was worked. Cases of such internal strains are very familiar to every one who works in iron



THE PLATE AFTER THE FIRST SHOT.

and steel, and in some cases, perhaps in all, these strains are temporary, being greatest when the material is first turned out, and gradually diminishing as the molecules rearrange themselves, until they come to an equilibrium.

An example which occurred in our practice years ago was as follows: Certain wire-rods purchased for the best quality broke readily when they were being drawn into wire. The rods were condemned and thrown out in the yard, and lay under the snow and rain for the greater part of a year. They were then tried again, and drew without the least difficulty. Apparently in this case, the internal strains in the freshly rolled rods were so great that the additional strain in drawing exceeded the strength of the material; but in time the particles rearranged themselves and left the entire strength of the material effective against external



THE PLATE AFTER THE SECOND SHOT.

strains. So it very possibly may be in the case of this great armor-plate. If this is a correct hypothesis, the armor increases in resisting power the longer it is in use, up to such time as it loses its internal strains.—*Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, May 26. Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Recording a Magnetic Field.—At the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Dr. A. C. Crehore described, on May 17, a device of his own invention for recording the variation in a magnetic field, and so the variation of the current that produces the field. The principle on which it depends is the change in the refractive power of a material in such a field. By a simple arrangement, a ray of light is so affected by this change as to act as a weightless pointer, tracing its record on a strip of sensitized paper with perfect accuracy. It has been said that the practical value of this invention to the electrical engineer may prove to be so great that it will be to him what the indicator is to the steam engineer.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Relative Sensitivity of Men and Women.—Francis Galton (*Nature*, May 10, 1894) has investigated this subject, using Weber's well-known test, in which the person experimented upon is asked to distinguish a double pricking sensation from a single one, the points of a pair of compasses, held at different distances apart, being used for the purpose. If a and b are respectively the smallest distances of the points at which two persons can distinguish the doubleness of the sensation, then the relative obtuseness of the persons may be expressed by the ratio $a:b$, and conversely $b:a$ denotes their relative sensitivity. Experiments on 932 men and 377 women show that the former are more sensitive than the latter in the ratio of 7 to 6. Women, however, vary in their sensitivity much more than men, the variability being about as 8 to 7. This may be accounted for partly by the fact that women vary more than men in the exercise of sustained attention, but it is largely an actual difference. Women seem to be more variable than men in various other ways; for instance in stature, obesity, and morality. Should any one desire to make experiments for himself in this direction Galton advises the use of the cheap form of bow-compasses in use by carpenters. The legs are connected not by a joint but by a spring that tends to separate them, and they are brought together by turning a screw. The distance of the points is easily measured on a separate scale.

Niagara as a Geologic Chronometer.—Geologists are fond of computing the age of the world by reference to the rate at which Niagara is wearing its way back in its gorge. It is well known what the location of the falls was at a certain period of geological time, and if the present rate of recession has been regular during all intervening time, it is a simple problem to calculate the length of that time, and, by comparison, the length of other geologic ages. Unfortunately the estimates by different geologists have differed very widely. Prof. G. K. Gilbert, in a letter to *Nature*, May 17, says that geologists may be divided on this question into three classes—maximists, minimists, and agnostics. He declares that he belongs to the last-mentioned class, and gives some of the reasons that influence him. In the first place, though the brink at the middle of the Horseshoe Fall retrogrades four or five feet a year, the American Fall does so so slowly that its rate is concealed by errors of survey. Secondly, conditions have varied enormously: the thickness of the resistant bed has been far from uniform, the height of Lake Ontario and the consequent base-level of the river have varied several hundred feet, and the volume of the river has also varied by reason of changes in drainage systems. In fact, there seems to be no way of definitely ascertaining the time of recession, and the problem of geologic time must remain unsolved, in so far as this means of solving it is concerned.

A Colony for Epileptics in New York.—A Bill has just been signed by Governor Flower, says *The Philadelphia Medical News*, May 19, providing for the purchase of 1,875 acres of land in the Genesee Valley, for a colony of epileptics similar to that recently established in Ohio. The place has been a colony of the Shakers for twenty or thirty years, and is perfectly adapted to its new use. The colony will probably not be ready to receive patients before the Autumn of 1895. It is thought that it will ultimately number from fifteen hundred to two thousand members. As soon as possible the six hundred epileptics in the county almshouses will be taken in charge, and later private patients will be received at prices corresponding to the accommodations asked for. It is believed that the colony will become self-supporting in the course of time, and that it will grow into an industrial and agricultural village that will more than rival the similar and famous colony at Bielefeld, Germany, upon which this is, to a certain extent, modeled.

Does Hydrophobia Exist?—That there are yet some physicians of reputation who have not been converted to M. Pasteur's views on this subject is shown by a recent paper read by Dr. C. W. Dulles to the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, on February 7. Dr. Dulles holds still that hydrophobia is not a specific, inoculable disease; and that the dread of swallowing, and

the other phenomena which are known as hydrophobia, are mere symptoms of a variety of disturbances of the animal economy, some organic, others purely functional. I do not deny, he says, that there is a set of symptoms which for want of a better name may, without great impropriety, be called "hydrophobia." What I deny is that these symptoms depend upon a specific virus derived from a rabid animal. It is undeniable that the symptoms of hydrophobia may follow the bite of a dog suffering with what is called rabies; but so they may, in a most typical form, the bite of one that is simply angry, or not angry at all, and quite healthy, or of a man who is simply angry, or they may arise in the progress of a variety of diseases, or spontaneously as the result of fear. In all these cases the phenomena and the issue are exactly the same. There can, therefore, be nothing specific in the saliva of a so-called mad dog, unless the word "specific" be given a new meaning to suit this particular case. It need not be said that Dr. Dulles' views are not those of a majority of scientific men, but they are nevertheless deserving of respectful attention.

The Increase of Small-Pox.—Dr. G. E. Yarrow, in a letter to the London *Lancet*, May 19, accounts for the extent to which small-pox is again beginning to manifest itself, by the present increasing unpopularity of vaccination, and the fact that the bulk of the vaccination now performed, in London at least, is inefficient.

An Electric Locomotive.—The Heilmann electric locomotive, a Belgian invention, is described in *The Railway Age*, Chicago, May 25. This locomotive is a kind of moving power-house, the prime mover being a steam-engine borne upon it, which runs a dynamo, generating the electricity that moves the train. At first sight, this appears illogical, for it necessitates the transformation of heat into mechanical operation, mechanical operation into electricity, electricity into mechanical operation, whereas the steam locomotive merely transmutes the heat of the boiler into work. But in the steam locomotive the transmission of the mechanical power is obtained through a combination of piston-rods, cranks, and other stiff connections, which are put in motion with continuous elastic reactions and terrible jerks. Hence, all those disturbing motions which damage the strongest cars. In the electric locomotive, on the contrary, the current moves the wheels through small dynamos connected directly with the axletrees; consequently, the train runs smoothly and steadily and the road itself will last twice as long.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Fire Island light-house is to be illuminated by electricity. It will be the first light-house in the United States to be so illuminated with the exception of the small beacon on the north point of Sandy Hook, New York Lower Bay, which has been lighted for some years with current supplied from the electric buoy system of Gedney Channel. The effective radius of illumination of the new light will probably be about thirty miles, and it will be of great intensity.

ACCORDING to Dr. M. Miyoshi, of Tokio, the edible lichen of Japan known as "iwataku" owes its economical value to the large amount of starch and of gelatinous substance which it contains. It has no bitter taste nor purgative properties. It is very abundant in some parts of Japan, growing especially in mountainous districts on moist granite rocks, which it frequently covers entirely. It is collected in large quantities by the mountaineers, dried and sent into the towns, whence a considerable amount is exported. It is largely used in Japanese cookery.

IN lecturing on the ruby at the Royal Institution, London, recently, Professor John W. Judd, the well-known English geologist, alluded to the changes in color which certain kinds of glass undergo when exposed to light. The green glass panes in the conservatories at Kew gradually change through shades of yellow to a purplish hue under the action of light. Rubies change color in a curious way under the action of heat. Bluish rubies turn green, and on cooling regain their original tint. The blue sapphire turns white, and the yellow corundum crystal becomes green.

THE recent marked successes in the treatment of cretinism and similar diseases by extract of the thyroid gland have stimulated discussion regarding the functions of this curious body. It is ductless, being connected with the rest of the body only by blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves. According to Hürthle, a German physiologist, the view representing the gland as destroying or altering some substance dangerous to health, or more probably secreting some substance necessary to health, is the one most generally accepted. This chemical theory is supported by facts observed on extirpating the gland, and on administering thyroid extract in certain cases.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church has decided by a large majority not to entertain the appeal of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith against the decision of the Synod of Ohio. Dr. Smith, therefore, remains suspended from the ministry for holding views contrary to the teaching of the Presbyterian Church. The vote against Professor Briggs last year was 376 to 116. That against Professor Smith is 396 to 101.

The Outlook, edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott, regards the practical effect of the trial and conviction of Dr. Smith as a notice to all Presbyterian ministers that when any question arises in the Church, every minister who takes part in the discussion does so at the hazard of being turned out of the ministry. The vote of the Assembly prohibits and punishes free debate exercised in the Conferences of the Church. In the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Henry Preserved Smith takes his place among men whom persecution has honored.

The Independent, edited by Dr. Ward, remarks that Dr. Smith's Church, speaking by its chief court, refuses to allow one of its ministers to teach that the Bible, as we have it, is not without error. It does not believe that the Scriptures are a mixture of inspired truth and uninspired error. There can be no doubt that this decision represents the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church, and there seems to be no bitterness of feeling over the result, nor is any division in the body anticipated.

The Observer, the old-time representative of American Presbyterians, says: "The question was decided by intelligent, conscientious men, who, if not all as apt in dealing with logical syllogisms as some theological professors are, not only see clearly that two and two make four, but also that two from two leaves nothing. Since Professor Smith appealed to the General Assembly, and since he would undoubtedly have taken advantage of a favorable judgment, he ought to accept the present action as conclusive. If his conscience will permit him to renounce his views, so much the better, but if he must continue to promulgate his theories as already published and so earnestly defended by him, he ought to seek a new ecclesiastical environment."

The Evangelist, under the doughty editorship of Dr. Henry Martyn Field, says the question is not only for American scholars, but for the scholars of Europe, and there is hardly a scholar of Europe who does not agree with Professor Smith. The condemnation of Dr. Smith will give a shock to all men of learning and piety whose opinions are most valued. The General Assembly will surely not set up its decisions as outweighing that of all the scholars of Great Britain and Germany, and of the whole Protestant world.

The Churchman, the leading Protestant Episcopal paper, under the cautious editorship of Dr. Mallory, says: "The two General Assemblies held since the first trial of Professor Smith have, for the first time, given forth as authoritative a theory of inspiration—a theory of inerrant original autographs, which, in the claim of Professor Smith, are non-existent and irrecoverable and which, therefore, have no bearing on the present Scriptures of the Church or their claim to inerrancy. The real cause of the Assembly's condemnation of Professor Smith seems to have been the fear that his teachings would open a door to the introduction of infidelity, and tend to the destruction of the Word of God."

The condemnation of Dr. Henry P. Smith by the Presbyterian General Assembly was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's discourse in Plymouth Church, Sunday night. He said the impression prevailed that Dr. Smith would not have been excluded had it not been that another was anxious to take his place. After reviewing the Briggs controversy, Dr. Abbott took up the charges against Dr. Smith.

"There have been two theories," Dr. Abbott said, "respecting inspiration in the Church of Christ. The verbal theory is that every word and line is inspired; the other is that worthy men were inspired and wrote the work which is called the Bible. Dr. Smith argued in his papers that it was legitimate to teach that there were errors in the Bible. By the rulings of the Presbytery Mr. Gladstone would be disqualified from preaching in the Presbyterian Church, for he held views identical with those of Dr. Smith.

"I protest," continued Dr. Abbott, "against this action, because it is not the doctrine of Protestantism and the teaching of Jesus Christ. When a man is to be tried before a court the first endeavor is to secure a tribunal free from prejudice. In the Presbyterian Assembly there were not a dozen men familiar with the Bible on the questions before them. They could not determine whether Moses wrote the Pentateuch or whether two men wrote Isaiah. The majority of the men before whom Dr. Smith was tried knew nothing of the question at issue.

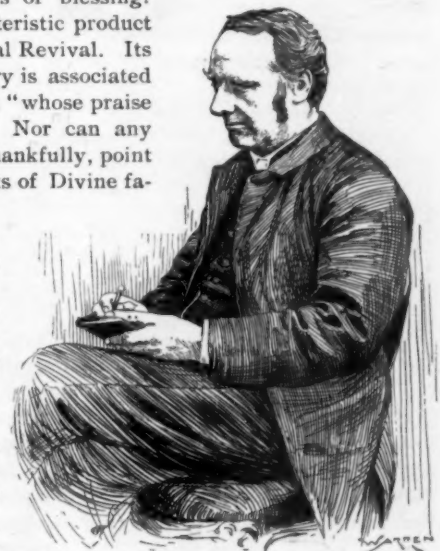
"I also protest against this action because it is un-American and subversive of the fundamental principles of Presbyterianism. Every man has a right to read the Bible for himself. Dr. Smith was not turned out for teaching what should not be taught, but was turned out while it is being determined what he should teach."

THE C. M. S. AND THE EVANGELICAL PARTY IN ENGLAND.

IN the annals of the Church of England there are two groups of initials which frequently occur: the S. P. G., and the C. M. S. The former denotes the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" and the latter the "Church Missionary Society," of which the Rev. Frederick Wigram is Honorary Secretary. At the recent "May-Meeting" of the C. M. S., Mr. Wigram reports that the annual income of the Society has reached the liberal sum of £256,662, or upward of a million dollars of American money. It is the largest income ever raised by any missionary society, and the London *Rock* claims that it is an evidence of the strength of the Evangelical party in England. It says: The May-Meetings abundantly show that Evangelicals are united, and that their home work progresses with equal vigor to that displayed in the foreign field. If we seek a test of the progress made by the Evangelical school in the Church of England, the Church Missionary Society may certainly be taken as a very fair one. If so, we need not fear the decay of Evangelical truth in our midst. In 1884, the total receipts of this Society amounted to £232,448. At the May-Meeting the figures announced at Exeter Hall were £256,662. The supporters of a Society, which, in times of financial depression such as those we have just passed through, displays such vitality and recuperative powers, have indeed much cause for thankfulness, and at the same time much need of caution. It was true spiritual insight which led the compilers of our Litany to add a petition for deliverance "in all times of our wealth." It may be interesting at such a time to inquire what are some of the causes which have given to the Church Missionary Society such an almost unique position, and what are the dangers to which such a position exposes it.

The history of the Society has contributed largely to its present success. Its pedigree is a noble one. Its record is marked by unmistakable signs of blessing. It is the most characteristic product of the great Evangelical Revival. Its early and later history is associated with the names of men "whose praise is in the Churches." Nor can any Society, humbly yet thankfully, point to more distinct marks of Divine favor. From the earliest work at Sierra Leone down to the latest developments in Uganda, the records of the Church Missionary Society tell of heroic labors, not indeed without sore disappointments, but whose results are to be seen in thousands of native converts in every part of the world. What God has wrought through the agency of one Society is already an earnest of His Church's universal victory.

It is, moreover, an undoubted fact that this Society receives such widely extended support because it is worked on distinctly Protestant lines. England is still sternly Protestant at heart. There are many who do not see whither their indolence or indulgence as to semi-Romish practices is leading them. But yet these very people can appreciate the fact that it is the simple story of the Gospel that changes the hearts and lives of mankind, and they are alive to the fact that no society strives to be more loyal to simple Scriptural lines of work than the Church Missionary Society. With all the faults that are charged against it from one side or the other, plain, straightforward people recognize that it is making an earnest, honest attempt to carry out the Lord's command, and that by the simplest and most direct methods of work. Heartily loyal to the Church of which it forms a part, this Society is thus able to work harmoniously with other Protestant Societies, and though keeping to its own lines of work, can extend to them a friendly sympathy and aid.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE REV. FREDERICK WIGRAM, SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A JAPANESE LUTHER.

THERE are at present more than two millions of the Nichiren Sect of Buddhists in Japan. They own five thousand temples, and seven thousand priests officiate in them. The College of the Sect is in Takanawa, Tokio. The Right Virtuous Abbot Kobagashi, President of the College, has recently published a book entitled "The Doctrines of Nichiren," which the *Hiogo News*, Kobe, reviews as follows:

The Buddha-Nature of Man and the Three Secret Ordinances are the two headings under which this Digest of the Doctrines of the Nichiren Sect is given, but the summary done in the last paragraph is as much as we have space to quote:

"To establish the Good Law and tranquilize the State is the main object of our Sect's teaching.



A SHINTO TEMPLE.

The Sect points to the Three Secret Ordinances as the means by which Buddhahood may be attained by everybody. It also promulgates the doctrine that an eternal reality underlies all fleeting forms. In a word, we who follow Nichiren offer all men blessings in the present life, and an immunity from suffering hereafter." The short life of Nichiren is from the pen of Wakita Gyozein, a priest of the Sect. He is enthusiastic about the great religious herow, he was born A.D. 1222 and entered Nirvāna at the age of sixty-one. He has been called the Luther of the East; his present bi-

ographer says that the comparison is open to arraignment as being based upon a superficial acquaintance with Nichiren's character and mission. "To appreciate the eminence of his virtue, the extent and profundity of his learning, the heroism and grandeur of the man himself, it is necessary to read his works." While over thirty of these are still extant, yet we shall most of us continue to possess only a superficial acquaintance to the end of the chapter. Yet we believe that a close reading of the little book now before us will inspire many with a desire to know something more of this distinguished ecclesiastic and author. It is printed in English for the advantage of all who are interested in the subject, and will be sent far and wide over the face of the globe. It probably requires a different faith to ours to believe that even now Japanese Buddhism is spreading westward, but we can quite allow that many persons in the most Christian lands would be infinitely better than they are if they lived up to this eminent Buddhist's teachings.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGION IN AMERICA: A JAPANESE VIEW.

THE *Nation's Friend*, a leading Japanese monthly published at Tokio, has a paper by Professor K. Ukita of the Doshisha College, on "Religion in America," which has been translated for *The New York Independent*. Professor Ukita studied at Yale University for a period of two years, and he gives his opinion as the result of personal observation.

Mr. Ukita noticed that the lower classes in America do not attend church. This is not a phenomenon of one district only. After noticing the real condition of society, he found that there is a proper cause for this phenomenon. That is, there is a custom in America of restricting the seats in the religious temple; they are sold to certain persons, and, even in the churches with free seats, it is generally the custom to take up collections for the maintenance of the services; and, moreover, it is the custom for ladies to wear fine dresses. Such being the custom, those who have not much money and wear coarse clothes are ashamed to

enter the churches. Civilization is progressing, but it shows no mercy to the laborer. The Gospel is preached, but the laborers cannot hear it. Ah! the words, "Blessed are the poor," and "The Gospel is preached to the poor" are no longer true; they are simply recorded in a Bible which is chained to the pulpit. In some extreme cases the Christian Church excludes poor people from coming into the Church. The Gospel of the Saviour has become an almost exclusive possession of the rich and middle classes.

The people by whom the present Church is organized are capitalists and people of the middle class. The day when they meet with people of the lower class is not on the Sabbath when the all-loving and merciful God and Christ are remembered. Although they give money to the Church on Sunday, on the week-days they do not remember the golden words of Christ; they only know the economical principle that they should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest market.

It is not proper to say that those outside of the Church are not Christians. There are many people who make the true God and Christ their moral ideal, and yet who do not attend church. Even among the lower class of people whose names are not written on the church-rolls, there are many who hold the same ideal. In one society in New York, when a speaker pronounces the word Church, the audience hiss, but when he speaks the name of Christ they applaud; so that it is clear that the present Church has lost its power to attract men, and especially to attract the heart of the lower classes. But this is not a sign of the decline of Christianity. This fact simply shows that the creed and system hitherto prevailing are antiquated and do not keep pace with the general current of the Nineteenth Century.

If the Christian Church cannot reform its creed and system very radically, it may come to stand in the same position in the coming revolution as it did in the time of the French Revolution. It is true that the Church in America is separated from the State; but, on the other hand, it makes a league with the capitalists, and the rich organize a church by themselves and the poor by themselves. Although there is no difference of Jew and Greek, slave and free, male and female, and even no difference of race in the Kingdom of Heaven, the present Church in America not only refuses to allow the poor to come in, but it is a fact that the white people and the black are opposing each other. The great future revolution of the world will be not merely religious and political, but also a great social revolution, consisting of economical and race reformation; and whether the Christian Church has power to save the world or not will then be tested.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EDUCATION THE ENEMY OF MISSION WORK.

IT is a curious circumstance, says a writer in the *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, that the least apt converts to Christianity are those who have received a scientific education. That this antagonism is by no means necessary is plainly indicated in Europe; though even there a strong line is drawn between facts ascertained by deduction and vigorous experimental proof, and opinions founded on faith or tradition alone, and which cannot be weighed in the chemical balance, however finely adjusted, or separated by the crucible or any known reagent into their constituent elements.

The Rev. Maurice Phillips tells us that in India "the only organized opposition which Christianity has as yet had to meet has been from the efforts of the Hindu graduates of our universities." Similarly in China the other day we had to draw attention to the fact that the effort of introducing higher education among the natives of Hong Kong has been to raise up a class more dangerous, and more politically and religiously opposed to us, than the ordinary native of China itself.

The Rev. J. L. Dearing sums up the conclusions of Japanese students at the World's Fair as follows: "When we received the invitation to attend the Parliament of Religions, our Buddhist organizations would not send us as representatives of the sect. The great majority believed that it was a shrewd move on the part of Christians to get us in there, and then hold us up to ridicule, or try to convert us. We accordingly went as individuals. It

was a wonderful surprise that awaited us. Our ideas were all mistaken. The Parliament was called because the Western nations have come to recognize the weakness and folly of Christianity, and they really wished to hear from us of our religion and to learn what the best religion is. There is no better place in the world to propagate the teachings of Buddhism than in America."

There is, unfortunately, too much reason to coincide in the last remark, for America is the home of *isms*, which, from hypnotism and spiritualism, flourish there. Buddhism would suit admirably, as just one more to be taken up, paraded, and as quickly dropped again. Not but that North America, including both the States and Canada, is an eminently religious country, and, indeed, we may go further and say that it is probably owing to this fact that strange and incomprehensible beliefs find so ready a foothold. But there are even deeper reasons that Christianity as preached and practiced does not pull altogether in harmony with the inductive sciences.

We all know the foundations on which, in the last century and the first half of this, we were led to found the evidences of Christianity. Leaving aside the argument from design, which is as evident now as any former time, the main stress was laid on the doctrine of miracles, a set of arbitrary interferences with the course of events, only effected to favor a particular doctrine.

The spirit of Cyril still moves around us, and we are perpetually struggling for doctrines, which in the next generation our descendants have to abandon. Unable to see these things for ourselves, we are strangely exercised when others see them for us. We feel hurt and annoyed that the Hindu or Japanese should point them out to us, yet, after all, the former are more logical than ourselves in our perpetual shifting of the mutual relations of Religion and Science.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

THE development of the Lutheran Church in America is the subject of an article by the Rev. J. W. Hassler in *The Lutheran Church Record*, Philadelphia. He says: "That the Lutheran Church in America has undergone modifications in the type of her life, due to the varied and altogether unaccustomed conditions under which her life has been developed, cannot be disputed. While it may be claimed that, as the end of her American development, she remains Lutheran in all the essentials of her faith and life, it must still be conceded that, in considerable proportion, she has become American, and that not because she is locally in America, but because of the American characteristics by which she has come to be distinguished.

Germans, early in the colonial period, laid upon these shores the foundations of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. There were Lutherans among the Dutch Colonists, who, about the year 1623, began their settlement on Manhattan Island and along the Hudson, and there was a well-known Swedish Lutheran Colony which established itself at where Philadelphia now stands, and along the lower Delaware, about the year 1638; but both these, after manfully struggling for years against adverse circumstances, finally yielded to an aggressive Anglicization, and were, for the most part, lost to the Lutheran Church.

It was the German Lutheran Colonists, who came chiefly at, and subsequent to, the time of William Penn, and who, already, early in the Eighteenth Century, had formed considerable settlements in Pennsylvania, New York, and as far South as Georgia and the Carolinas, to whom the honor is due of being, under God, the founders of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. They were a brave, hardy, and liberty-loving stock, who, true to their Evangelical faith, having escaped the cruelty of Papal oppression and persecution, which, during the ravages especially of the Thirty Years' War, laid the fairest portions of their Fatherland in ruins, sought homes and religious freedom amid the wilds of America.

With characteristic German patience and perseverance they bravely clung to the faith and language of their forefathers, and thus became the real pioneers in the founding of a Church here, which has now become one of America's leading Christian

communions, and certainly second to none in the promotion of true religious life.

The transition of the Lutheran Church from her old national language into that of the new American Nation has done much to modify her very genius as a Church. To change a people's language is to almost change the native current of their lives. The linguistic change to which our Lutheran Church, under her American conditions, seemed of necessity to be subjected, appeared, to the German forefathers, to be destined to revolutionize the old order of her life, and to impress upon her altogether new and strange characteristics. They apprehended that such a change of their Church might serve to effect a positive break in her historical continuity, and that she, thus changed, could no longer be recognized as the dear old Church of their fathers, in which they were reared, and which was associated with their tenderest memories, their most sacred endearments of home and fatherland.

The German forefathers earnestly resisted this great and, in their judgment, revolutionary change in the order of their Church's life. We do not impugn their motives. We sympathize with their feelings. But their earnest and persistent resistance, while it delayed, could not prevent, this linguistic change of their Church. In America, and subject to the conditions of American life, our Church could be perpetuated here only by becoming assimilated to American life, which includes the official language.—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A FIGHTING PARSON.

IN days of yore, cardinals and prelates left their missals and breviaries, and wielded the sword at the head of armies; and it was a peculiarity of the American Civil War that there were found in the rank and file of both Northern and Southern combatants, ministers of religion who, under what they believed to be a paramount sense of duty, left their pastorates and fought bravely in the cause which they espoused. Of such was the Rev. William Nelson Pendleton, D.D., Rector of Latimer Parish, Lexington, Va., Brigadier-General of the Confederate Army, Chief of the Artillery in Northern Virginia, whose life has been recently written by his daughter, Mrs. Susan P. Lee. The Reverend Dr. Pendleton was educated at the Military Academy at West Point. Among his fellow-cadets were Leonidas Polk, who afterward became Bishop and Major-General, and Francis Vinton, for many years a prominent Episcopal clergyman. Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee were also among the number. Pendleton graduated in 1830, and was recommended for promotion in the Artillery. In 1831, he returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. He was then appointed to Fort Hamilton, and as a lay-reader founded the Episcopal Church there; and his religious life



W. N. Pendleton.

was deepened at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, by the ministry of Dr. McIlvaine, afterward Bishop of Ohio. In the course of time he was induced to change the military profession for the work of the ministry and was ordained by Bishop Meade of Virginia. He was Rector of Latimer Parish, Lexington, Va., when the Civil War broke out, and he resigned his Rectorship and entered the service of the Confederate Army. The considerations which induced him to take this step are recorded at some length in his biography, and it is evident that the Reverend Mr. Pendleton considered that he was engaging in a "defensive war," which it seemed to him could be "defended on Gospel grounds"—"Government for the protection of right having God's emphatic sanction."

In the second place he maintained that the people of the South had "for the last forty years pleaded with those of the North

against the violation of their rights." And in the third place, "his family, like those of his neighbors, claimed protection at his hands under God's appointment."

He took an active and a leading part in the war, and was present at many important military events, and at the close of the struggle he again became Rector of Latimer Parish. Here he celebrated his golden wedding, and, at the advanced age of seventy-four, died January 15, 1883. The last days of his existence found him actively employed in the service of his Master, and there is no evidence to show that he ever regretted having wielded his sword in a lost cause. That he was a brave and good man who suffered much for the cause he loved (perhaps too well), and endured patiently, is the story told in the interesting narrative of his life now given to the public by his faithful and loving daughter.

The Captivity of the Ten Tribes.—Modern criticism of Old Testament History does not verify the tradition that nearly all of the Ten Tribes were forced to leave their homes by Tiglath Pileser, says a writer in the *Evangelische Blätter*, Bethlehem, nor do the data gleaned from the cuneiform literature discovered in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris bear out the generally accepted story. The number of prisoners carried into Asia was much smaller than is generally supposed to be the case. The Ten Tribes, as such, were never removed from Palestine. No more than 50,000 souls, women and children included, were ever carried away into captivity. The numbers carried into Asia by Tiglath Pileser and Sargon formed but an insignificant contingent if compared with the masses which were allowed to remain in their native country. Those masses were large enough and strong enough to absorb the heathen settlers who were sent among them. The division into tribes signified little during those times, and the division into tribal territory was not regarded at all. In this way the old distinctions were lost, and the tradition that most of the people had been carried away as captives took its rise from this disregard of tribal distinction. But the majority of the people nevertheless remained, during the whole period of the Captivity, in Canaan.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Hungarian Civil-Marriage Bill.—The most bitter antagonism prevails at present in Hungary between the Liberals and the Clerical Party, on account of the Civil-Marriage Bill. The Liberals are incensed with the strictly Catholic Austrian and Hungarian gentry, who threw the Bill out of the Upper House under pretense that they are carrying out Emperor Francis Joseph's wishes. The action of the Pope, who telegraphed his thanks to Cardinal Vaszary for his efforts against the Bill, and the Pope's blessing to all who opposed the measure, is very much criticized. Premier Wekerle complains of the interference of Austrian officials in strictly Hungarian affairs.

The Pester Lloyd, Buda-Pesth, says in an inspired article: It cannot be doubted that the failure of the Bill is due to Court intrigues, and His Majesty should give Prime Minister Wekerle some conspicuous mark of his confidence, as a refutation of the public statement that the courtier magnates voted against the Civil-Marriage Bill in accordance with the Emperor's wishes. Count Cziraki, who has so openly fomented opposition to the Bill, although his official position in the Foreign Office should preclude his meddling with internal politics, ought to be dismissed. If this is not done, the people will be compelled to believe that Count Kalnoky, Cziraki's chief, is a persistent meddler in the affairs of Hungary.

Shall Church-Property be Taxed?—The hearing on the proposed Amendment before the Constitutional Convention, to tax Church-property, is attracting great attention. *The Sun*, New York, estimates the total value of Church-property in New York State to be \$140,123,008. Those who favor the exemption of Church-property argue that the property is non-productive. Those who urge the taxation answer: A great deal of secular property is non-productive, while in many churches, pews are rented at such prices that only the wealthy can secure them, making these churches, practically, club-rooms for the rich. The exemptionists say that the Churches exert a great moral influence, and, therefore, they should not be taxed. The non-exemptionists declare that this is the weakest defense of church-pauperism; and ask: What can be said of the moral influence of an organization which deliberately refuses to pay its just dues?

NOTES.

FATHER MALONE, Editor of *The Colorado Catholic*, who was removed from his parish by Bishop Matz, has been reinstated by Archbishop Chapelle, whose decision is complimentary to the pastoral work of the priest, and Father Malone last Sunday conducted high mass in his own church.

The Christian Intelligencer, New York, remarks that the Rev. J. J. Synnott, D.D., one of the Professors at Seton Hall College, a Roman Catholic institution, in his letter to the Editor of *The Review of the Churches* on the reunion of Christendom, speaking of the recent movement in this direction, said, "Let it turn from its efforts to breathe the breath of life into the dead body of Protestantism." Dr. Synnott has the news of our death quicker than any one else. Either he knows things before they occur, or else Protestantism is a very lively corpse. It grows more rapidly than Romanism (see Census reports), builds more churches, raises more money, maintains more foreign missions, publishes more books, and exerts more influence on life and manners—all of which it is strange to find occurring in a body destitute of the breath of life.

The Inquirer, New York, says the fact that *The National Baptist* has "not paid, and that it has amalgamated with *The Examiner*, does not speak well for the denominational spirit of our Pennsylvania brethren. With over 90,000 members it is stated that the paper has never had a paying subscription list in the State, and its Editor has been so prominent in popular movements that personal regard for him, doubtless, gained it many patrons outside of the denomination. Those who have had the privilege of reading *The National Baptist* will greatly miss the weekly outgivings of "The Rambler," and other features in which his hand was evident. Many of the articles Dr. Wayland has written are worthy of far more than the ephemeral popularity which a newspaper affords. With his keen but genial wit, broad views and philanthropic interests, Dr. Wayland is sure to be sought after for contributions to the best periodicals of the age."

The New York Churchman states that a Committee, appointed by Bishop Potter, recommends that the Funeral Service should be read in the church, that churches should be opened free for funerals, that the use of brick graves and vaults should be discouraged, that "earth to earth coffins" should be adopted, and that everything should be done to reduce the expenses of a funeral, whether of the rich or poor. It is, of course, to the undertaker's interest to encourage the feeling that to be buried decently is to be buried expensively. And if we want to make funerals Christian in character, the arrangements for them must be taken out of the hands of the undertaker. In the event of a death in the family, the relatives should be advised to go at once to the clergyman. The clergyman can then make such suggestions as will promote economy, and conduce to the carrying out of Christian burial. With the undertaker a funeral is purely a matter of business, with the pastor it is entirely a religious matter—an important distinction.

The United Presbyterian, Pittsburg, says, if the newspaper reports are reliable, Dr. Talmage seems to desire that his congregation again exhaust themselves financially in merely building a house of worship. They must provide in cash \$300,000 or he will have nothing to do with them as pastor. When so much that is complimentary to this brilliant preacher is being said, it may be ungracious to express an unfavorable opinion of this determination. It has been matter of public notoriety for years that this great congregation has given almost nothing to sustain religious work outside of its own bounds. In extenuation of the shortcomings has been pleaded the limited ability of the mass of the membership, and the great debt resting upon them. To require them now to provide so large a sum before undertaking to build a new church, seems to indicate one of two things—either they formerly had greater ability than was represented, or else they are asked now to do the impossible. To old-fashioned people it would appear to be a more excellent way for a congregation to expend less in pandering to its love of bigness or beauty, and more in helping others to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ.

The Independent says: "It is sad to see American Episcopal papers constantly coming out in defense of the continued establishment of the Anglican Church in Wales. Here is the leading organ of that Church in this country telling us that if the Church of England 'has signally failed to do the work it was endowed to do,' then this failure 'has been largely due to the poverty of the Church in Wales.' Such a defense is disgraceful; it gives the lie to the whole New Testament theory of evangelization, which is 'not by might nor power, but by My word, saith the Lord.' If the Church of England has not a sufficient endowment in Wales, it has a good deal more than the Dissenting Churches there have, and they have not failed to do the work. We are told that it is pure ignorance to say that the Church of Wales is 'sustained at the public expense.' But it is a fact, nevertheless, that very much the larger portion of the support of the Anglican Church in Wales comes either from direct tithes or from tithes that have been compounded; and a tithe is an outrage. The right of tithing or of receiving interest of compounded tithes is one that should be taken away without redress."

WRINKLES from *Ram's Horn*: Opposition to the Bible generally starts from some sin that we do not want to give up.

Short prayers have the largest range and the surest aim.

There are too many people who only listen to the sermon for their neighbors when they go to church.

It costs more to be stingy than it does to be extravagant.

The devil never sleeps in the neighborhood of where a good man lives.

Begin the day with a Bible promise in your heart, and you will still be rich if the bank breaks.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

MODERN SERFDOM.

THE recent rising of the Sicilian peasantry has drawn attention to the fact that the causes which led to these revolts are likely to produce similar results in other parts of Europe. Strangely enough, starvation and misery are most apparent in countries with the greatest natural resources. Hungary, the "corn-chamber of Austria," presents the same picture as Sicily, the "corn-chamber of Italy."

The situation in Hungary is described by the *Politische Volksblatt*, Buda-Pesth, as follows:

"The small farmers in the Comitatus of Csanad have, for the most part, been expropriated, and live now by tilling the land of owners of great estates. There would not be much harm in this, if the landlords managed their estates themselves. But these nabobs lease the land to speculators, who, in turn, rent it to others. Even these do not occupy the lands as tenants, but subdivide it among the actual tillers of the soil. The rent, therefore, increases enormously through this system of middlemen, until a full third of the produce is asked. Nor is this all. The farmer has to pay all the taxes, must work a specified number of days in the year for the landlord and the speculator, *without remuneration*, and deliver a certain quantity of eggs, poultry, butter, and garden produce to his masters. It would be hard for the holder of a large farm to exist under such conditions; but how much more difficult is it for a cottager? The result is almost always the same. The cottager-farmer lives on credit until a bad year or two deprives him of this credit altogether. The sheriff, who comes on the part of the speculator, and the Government tax-collector work hand-in-hand. The farmer is beggared. Thus it comes that six thousand Hungarian farmers revolted in Hold-Mezo Vasarhely, and only dispersed when the military had shed their blood. The people are forced to come to the conclusion that everywhere but in Hungary there is room for them, unless they sell themselves body and soul to the leaseholders of the landlords."

The province of Andalusia, in Spain, is in a state bordering on Anarchy. The reasons are described as the same as in Sicily and Hungary.

The *Société Nouvelle*, Paris, writes: "Andalusia is one of the most fertile spots in Europe. The ground needs only a mere scratching to bring forth splendid harvests, and the Andalusians are particularly industrious. But they leave the fields untilled because the whole country belongs to a few great landlords, letting the land to speculators who are banded into a sort of syndicate to exploit the poor. Some years ago the late Duke of Osuna conceived the idea of breaking up his immense estate into small holdings. But as this would have raised wages, the syndicates induced the Government to intervene, and the Duke was obliged to give up his plan."

According to the *Westminster Gazette*, London, "The authorities at Cadiz consider it impossible to cope with Agrarian outrages unless work is provided for the poor. Three hundred peasants at Alanis boldly took possession of some land and began to till it without permission. They would not give way to the police, and had to be driven off by soldiers."

Garcia Re de Tejada, in an article in the *Revista de España*, Madrid, warns against excessively harsh measures in dealing with the peasants: "Andalusia, a veritable paradise in point of fertility, is certainly on the eve of a dire insurrection. Societies, after the manner of the *Asociacion de los Arabajadores del Campo* (Farm-laborers' Union), are in full swing. The just-named secret association was suppressed at Xeres in 1890, but others are doing the work which it began, with the same result as that attained by the agitation of the *Fassi dei Lavoratori* in Sicily. The workmen of Andalusia are not an idle race. But when the laborer continues, year after year, to be subjected to the heat of the Sun and the biting winds of Winter months without any other remuneration than the bread of bitterest poverty, it is not to be wondered at that he turns against his fate. It is not astonishing that such men will band together and plot, coolly and deliberately, the overthrow of society. Police-coercion is of little avail in such a case, nor is it wise to punish too severely such

men as may be detected in actual violation of the law. It should not be forgotten that the laws formulated for the protection of society are not always just, and punishment is of little avail unless the culprit's conscience forces him to acknowledge its justice."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

ON May 23, M. Dupuy, the Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies, succeeded in forming a new Ministry. The new Cabinet is:

Premier, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Worship—M. Dupuy.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Hanotaux.
Minister of Finance—M. Poincaré.
Minister of Justice—M. Guérin.
Minister of Marine—M. Félix Faure.
Minister of Colonies—M. Delcassé.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. Georges Leygues.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Viger.
Minister of Commerce—M. Lourties.
Minister of War—General Mercier.
Minister of Public Works—M. Barthou.

M. Dupuy was Premier last year. He gained prestige by his cool behavior at the time of the bomb-explosion in the French Chamber, when he averted a panic by calling the House to order. M. Dupuy's conservative Republicanism is not popular with the Radicals and Socialists, who offered a motion that the new Ministry's programme be discussed immediately.

The *République Française*, Paris, predicts that the new Premier will pursue a vigorous Colonial policy, as this has been always his most cherished object.

The *Daily Chronicle*, London, thinks that M. Dupuy will strengthen the relations between France and the Vatican. Cardinal Lecot has been sent from Rome on a mission from the Pope to the new Premier. His Holiness expresses the wish for amicable relations with the new Cabinet, and promises to insist that the French bishops accept the French law as to Church affairs. Bartholémy St. Hilaire, the venerable French Senator, has been interviewed by the *Gaulois*, Paris. He says, commenting upon the political situation: "President Carnot's indecision, real or feigned, has called forth merited reproaches. M. Carnot is wholly destitute of the qualities necessary to govern a country like France. A "concentration" Cabinet of the different parties, such as M. Carnot would have, would be a great misfortune. Only a strong Government, pledged to maintain order and to support the financial interests of the country, could cope with the existing situation."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



M. DUPUY, FRENCH PRIME MINISTER.

RUSSIA: THE BULWARK OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.

IT is a foregone conclusion with most Englishmen and Germans that Russia is desirous of annexing India, and that the conquest of Central Asia has led to no other results than to provide a route by which the Czar's legions can march to the coveted regions of the Anglo-Indian Empire. Perhaps the most persistent followers of this kind of reasoning are the English in India. It will, therefore, be interesting to our readers to find exception to this general rule.

A writer in *The Statesman*, Calcutta, says: "Englishmen, especially Anglo-Indians, are so blinded by their anti-Russian prejudices that they fail to see that Russia's conquest of Central Asia is one of the greatest features of the Nineteenth Century. All nations that have made their mark in the world have had their heroic epochs; what the conquest of South America was to Spain, what the conquest of India was to England, the conquest of Central Asia is to Russia. It is a great epic-period in the life

of the nation; posterity alone can estimate it at its true value. The opening-up of Africa is recognized as a great feat even by men of our day; but Englishmen cannot perceive that the like heroic incidents consecrate the work of the Muscovite in Central Asia. Turcoman brigands have shown themselves as relentless and savage as Masai and Matabele, while, to make the parallel complete, the barriers of climate and of barbarism have been strengthened in both cases by the careless indifference of the Governments at home. Enemies of the Russian people refuse them the title of a civilized nation. Their ways may not be our ways; but candor must admit that, if the extirpation of slavery be a laudable aim in the Dark Continent, it is not less praiseworthy in the Tartar Steppes. In former days, the nomad hordes of Turkistan pursued the profession of hunting and selling slaves with as much ardor as the Mahomedan slave-raiders of the Soudan; now, beneath the heavy hand of Russia, the capture of slaves is becoming a dangerous pastime. If Englishmen of the stamp of Gordon and Baker deserve to be accounted as heroes, should not the same honor be paid to Russians like Tchernayeff, Lazareff, Grodekoff, and Skobelev? It is difficult for Englishmen to realize what the actual condition of Central Asia was before Russia entered upon her mission of imposing peace and order upon its savage denizens. Mayhap a new Timour or Yenghiz Khan might have arisen, collected together the wild hordes, and once more have trodden India under foot and threatened Europe, had not Russia checked the flood at its source. The speculation is not fanciful. The danger to India in the historic past was the ever-impending onset of the fierce barbarians from beyond the Himalaya, who swept away in a moment the fruits of long peace and good government. That danger has been removed by the passage of the great White Czar. It may be that Russia expects a great reward in the absorption of India for her exertions in the subduing of India's hereditary foes. It may be that it has not been from purely unselfish motives that she has introduced law and order, at a vast expense to herself, in the most bare and inhospitable regions of the world. But whatever be her intentions or her motives, the fact remains that she has spread something of the spirit of European discipline into regions formerly the hotbed of disorder, and has quelled the danger of famished hordes, like those of Attila, again overwhelming and wrecking a learned but effete civilization."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SHANGHAI ASSASSINATION.

THE Shanghai political assassination is likely to result in a marked accentuation of the strained relations between Korea and Japan. Japan, the most progressive and liberal country of the far East, has always sheltered the political refugees of the Korean Liberal party, and the news of Kim-ok-Kiun's assassination has influenced public opinion in Japan more than ever against the present régime in Korea.

The *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, prints a detailed account of the murder and the causes which led to it. Kim-ok-Kiun, says the paper, was the leader of the rebellion at Seoul in 1884, when seven heads of departments were murdered and a new Government was formed, with Kim-ok-Kiun at its head. The Ministry that thus succeeded to power was short-lived, for during the next twenty-four hours all its members were massacred except three, Kim-ok-Kiun being one of those who escaped. In view of the state of affairs the Japanese placed a guard round the palace, and the Chinese wishing to do the same, the troops of the two countries came into collision and about thirty were killed on each side, the Japanese ultimately retreating and Kim-ok-Kiun going with them. He had formerly been Minister to Japan and was the leader of the pro-Japanese Party in Korea, the Government he displaced being pro-Chinese. Since that time Kim-ok-Kiun has resided in Japan, and it is said he had become naturalized as a Japanese subject. But though residing in Japan he still exercised a potent influence on the politics of his own country, and was believed to be constantly plotting for the overthrow of the existing order of things.

Hong Tjong-On, his murderer, is no ordinary criminal. He has been to Europe and enjoyed considerable social popularity in Paris. He inveigled his victim into a trip to China under pre-

tense of having become a Liberal and wishing to introduce Kim to a number of Korean conspirators at Shanghai. It appears that Hong wished to revenge his relatives who were assassinated during Kim's rebellion. He was sent, together with the body of his victim, to Chemulpo, the Chinese corvette *Weiching* being specially detailed for this purpose. Kim's body was quartered upon its arrival at Seoul, while the murderer was received with great honors and given one thousand yen from the Korean King as an earnest of future great rewards. Kim's daughter, who has been languishing in prison for her father's sins, put an end to herself upon hearing of the assassination.

The *Press*, Hong Kong, thinks it was highly imprudent of Kim-ok-Kiun, a man virtually a fugitive from Korean, and therefore Chinese, law, to put his foot upon Chinese soil, as it was a matter of common knowledge among Korean diplomatists that assassins at the bidding of the King of Korea had been waiting for years for an opportunity to dispatch the ex-conspirator.

The *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, says that, since the murder of Kim, the Koreans feel safe from conspirators, and they are, consequently, disposed to be more friendly toward the Japanese. At the same time, they are said to be under no small apprehension as to the course that may be taken by the Japanese Government in connection with the scheme of assassination now under examination.

The *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, relates that, at the same time that Kim was murdered at Shanghai, an attempt was made to murder another Korean refugee in Tokio. The Japanese, unlike the Chinese, took the matter in hand at once and had the would-be murderers arrested, which was a proper step to take. According to the same paper, the Tokio press urgently demands diplomatic intervention, as the Korean Government should be held responsible for such plots.

The *Fuji Shimpô*, Tokio, a Japanese paper of the highest standing, accuses the Chinese Ambassador to Japan of complicity in the murder of Kim, although the Ambassador denies all knowledge of the affair. It is said that Kim dined with the Ambassador on the eve of his departure for Shanghai. The *Fuji Shimpô* claims to have proof that the Ambassador was intimately acquainted with Kim and writes:

"China is the only country where falsehood is not regarded as morally disgraceful, probably because of a traditional creed that disregard of virtuous principles is not culpable when a foreigner is its victim. To have been inveigled into making a long journey in reliance on the word of a man of that country, and to have thereby gone to meet such a fate as Mr. Kim encountered, is an everlasting regret."

The *Japan Mail* comments upon this as follows: "This is certainly very remarkable language. There is no mistaking its import, or the belief of the writer using it. We must assume that the *Fuji Shimpô* is prepared to substantiate its assertions. Did they occur in the columns of a less respectable paper, we should have little hesitation in dismissing them as groundless. But where the *Fuji Shimpô* is in question, the case is different. On the other hand, it is wholly incredible that the Chinese Minister would have committed himself to a deliberately false declaration."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SORCERY IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

THE belief in witchcraft is stronger in China than in any other country, and furnishes a means of livelihood to a very large number of sorcerers, manufacturers of amulets, and astrologers, who devise means for the extension of the natural term of life allotted to mankind. Baron von der Goltz, secretary and interpreter to the German Legation at Peking, contributes an article to the *Mittheilungen der Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde*, Tokio, in which he describes some of the stock-in-trade used by the Chinese sorcerers. He says:

The universal superstition and credulity of the Chinese assist their belief in supernatural influences and make them an easy prey to deception. One of the most popular sources of supernatural remedies and incantations among the Chinese is the book *Wanfa-Kuei-tsung*, or Ten Thousand Tricks. Its author lived in the Seventh Century of our era, and the members of secret

societies make much use of his compilation. The Chinese sorcerers, during their incantations, call upon the gods of the Buddhist and Taoish pantheons. The sentences prescribed by the book consist generally of four words, and are written in rhyme. Such an incantation must be repeated thrice, seven times, nine times, or forty-nine times. Besides the formula described in the book, magic writings are used. These consist of Chinese characters, written backward, the material used in writing being red paint or blood. Such magic papers are buried, or dissolved in the water which is to be drunk during uncanny ceremonies, or burned, in which case the ashes are given to the winds. Sometimes these slips are worn as a protection against evil spirits.

Great importance is attached to the magic sword, which in China takes the place of the conjurer's staff. This sword, which in size and shape is not unlike the sword-bayonet used by the Prussian Artillery, must be forged in a ruined temple, and the forging may not be interrupted. When the making of the sword has been successfully carried out, a great deal of trouble yet involves ere it will become formidable to the spirits of the air and the gnomes of the earth. It is placed in a censer for a period of forty-three days, and the sorcerer repeats forty-three times each day forty-three syllables (which may have no meaning), accompanying his incantations with mystic gestures. Sometimes the sword is not forged, but formed of *cash* (Chinese coin), of as great an age as possible, or of coin bearing the stamp of a particular Emperor. Hung near the bed, this sword is thought to insure their children freedom from the wiles of evil spirits. The very poorest are unable to obtain the metal required for the manufacture of the coveted protection. They must be content to make use of the mystic properties inherent in the Wu-sung-tree (*Sterculia platanifol*) and the peach-tree. No Chinaman doubts the efficacy of bewitched water, which will protect the person who drinks it against the influence of sorcerers, or assist in bewitching others. It is, therefore, strictly prohibited by law to make use of such water.

How strong is the belief in supernatural influence, even in official circles, is proved by the contents of the Official Almanac, probably the most widely read publication in the world, as several millions are sold annually. The Almanac predicts the state of the weather and contains a list of lucky and unlucky days. No Chinaman will undertake a journey or get married on a day which has been pronounced unlucky by the Imperial astrologers. The influence of Europeans cannot destroy this superstition.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.

THE official *Journal*, Lisbon, publishes a series of documents to show that the Commodore of the Portuguese squadron at Rio de Janeiro had granted an asylum to the Brazilian insurgents without the concurrence of de Paroty, the Portuguese Minister. The Minister, nevertheless, undertook to guarantee that the insurgents should not be landed in a foreign port. The Brazilian Government continued to protest against the protection which Portugal afforded to the rebels; but France, Italy, and Austria urged Brazil not to insist upon having the refugees given up to her, while Great Britain openly approved the action of Portugal. The instructions to the Commodore were nevertheless very strict, and he almost embroiled his Government with the Argentine Republic by recapturing some of the fugitive Brazilians, who had escaped from his overcrowded ships, on board an Argentine vessel. The commanders of the Portuguese men-o'-war were recalled, and the Government expressed its regret that the refugees should have escaped.

According to *The Standard*, London, there is no likelihood that the present relations between Brazil and Portugal will result in actual war. Senhor Machado, the Secretary of the Portuguese Legation in London, stated, in an interview, that the protection given to Admiral da Gama, the insurgent leader, by Senhor Castilho, the commander of one of the Portuguese men-of-war, which is stated to be the principal reason for the step now taken by the Brazilian Government, was given on the commander's own responsibility, on grounds of humanity, and not on account

of the fact that Admiral da Gama is the descendant of a noble Portuguese house, which at the beginning of the century held a high position at the Portuguese Court. He believed that the insurgent Admiral is still in Argentina. Senhor Castilho is at present awaiting his trial for the step which he took, and the issue of the trial, he thought, might, perhaps, pave the way to a resumption of friendly relations.

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says: "It is permissible to think that this rupture of diplomatic relations will not become the first step toward a military action. It is to be hoped that, under present circumstances, President Peixoto will not undertake to throw his country into a new adventure. What Brazil needs, after the terrible shocks of the last few months, is perfect repose and not glory. The most honorable task that President Peixoto can undertake during the few months of power he has still before him is to strive to restore calm and thus prepare the return of prosperity. This should also be the aim of his successor, de Moraes."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Defense of India.—*The Mail*, Madras, India, in discussing the possibility of Russia's attack upon England's richest possession in the East, says: "One great difficulty must face us, viz., how to keep our army corps supplied with the munitions of war. For it must be remembered that nothing will be able to come to us from England. In the first place, trading-ships will only be able to reach India after running the gantlet of many hostile cruisers, and then, probably, only *via* the Cape of Good Hope; so India must look entirely to herself for the supply of military stores, and are we ready to do this? We fear not. There is no means in India, as yet, of making a sufficient supply of the necessary rifle-cartridges, though possibly this might be met by lessening the number given to the regiments remaining behind. We are shortly to have, although we do not yet possess, the means of making our own cordite, but the danger is looming nearer than we think, and will not wait our pleasure or our convenience. We make our own artillery-ammunition, but we doubt whether we could stand the strain of supplying two army corps through a hot campaign. Probably we should have even here to rob Peter to pay Paul, to reduce the stock in those batteries that remain behind to a perilously low ebb, in order to keep those at the front well supplied.

"But be this as it may, with our own ammunition this would most certainly be the case when we came to replace casualties in the gun-carriages of the force. We have not, in India, the machinery necessary to make even our field-artillery carriages, to say nothing of the heavier natures; and, if there is one thing more certain than another, it is that the strain of war service would cause at first, at any rate, many casualties in this direction. We do not even make in India the very wagons which carry the ammunition, since their most important parts are imported ready-made from England. Worse still, there are not the necessary materials in the country. The home Government has not favored industrial enterprise in India.

"We do not believe that all the Government and private resources together could furnish the necessary steel, and we have not even the means of working up the materials we have, for there is, we believe, no efficient rolling-mill plant in the country, and most certainly no plate-rolling mills. In these respects, then, we should be at an almost fatal loss if we had to keep an army in the field supplied throughout a campaign. One other difficulty would lie in our transport. Good as this is, it barely suffices the army in time of peace, and the stock of mules, at least, is insufficient to meet the calls of a protracted war. Whether these could be procured when required cannot be told for certain till the time comes; but every effort should be made to keep up our numbers, so that in this respect, at least, we may not fail when the time of trial comes, as come it will."—*Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

England, Spain, and the Straits of Gibraltar.—*La Epoca*, Madrid, recently declared that the Spanish Government had not done its duty in regard to Morocco, averring that the prestige of Spain had not been properly guarded in the negotiations which closed

the Melilla incident. According to the *Diario*, Barcelona, much sensation was created by a speech of Señor Canovas del Castillo, as it opposed the cherished traditions of the Spanish Chauvinists. He said: "The Sultan of Morocco is the best friend and ally of Spain. We need not deprive ourselves of his friendship for fear that England will exercise too great an influence over him, as some people are inclined to believe. Does any one think it possible that England could, without trouble, seize Tangier? Does any one believe that, if Great Britain attempted this, protest would not be raised in Europe, and one of the most disastrous naval wars ever known would be the result? Has Russia been allowed to establish a foothold on the Bosphorus? It is hard to believe that there is any nation so ignorant of the feelings of the world at large that, through caprice or ambition—generous ambition if you will—or a consciousness of its naval power, it would face all possible international difficulties for the enterprise of impeding the absolutely free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar. Let patriotic spirits talk of the keys of the Straits of Gibraltar; these keys will never be held by any one nation. The free passage of those Straits is absolutely necessary for the purposes of the whole world, and no one nation will be allowed to hold these keys to the Mediterranean. If any nation should, for a time, succeed in holding both shores, the force of events and the requirements of mankind would soon prove to be too strong for any victor of the moment."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Dr. Miquel's Financial Projects.—Dr. Miquel, the present Finance Minister of the German Empire, is believed to be quietly preparing to step into Chancellor von Caprivi's shoes. Although his financial schemes have been defeated in the Reichstag, he confidently hopes to produce proposals for new taxation which will meet with the approval of the Legislature. It is said that Dr. Miquel counts upon the fact that the Reichstag will be forced to determine, during its next session, the sources of the additional expenditure incurred by the increase of the army.

The *Hannoversche Courier*, Hanover, predicts that, if the Reichstag again rejects the Finance Minister's tax-reforms, not Dr. Miquel, but Chancellor Caprivi, will be held responsible, and ultimately forced to resign. Should Caprivi retire, Miquel would reshape his proposal so as to include a beer-tax, a measure to which the present Chancellor is strenuously opposed. Dr. Miquel is the natural successor to Caprivi in the highest office in the country.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, Berlin, says: Dr. Miquel's newest financial projects are supposed to aim at the conversion of the Prussian 4 per cent. bonds, amounting to 3,500 million marks, as well as some 450 millions of 4 per cent. Imperial bonds. The increasing demand for Imperial 3 per cent. bonds has impelled the Government to this conversion. If it is effected, Prussia will save fully 18 million marks annually. The plan has not yet been approved; but a number of leading bankers have been consulted upon the subject. Some of them disapprove of the plan, but others believe that it would be a boon to the mercantile world, and stimulate the money-market. Government stocks have been greatly strengthened by these reports as to a conversion.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JUSTIN MCCARTHY has issued an appeal to the Irish people for funds to assure the constant attendance of the Irish Nationalist members in Parliament. According to *The Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, Mr. McCarthy says: "In the face of unexampled obstacles, the friends of Ireland in the United States and Canada have subscribed in the most generous manner, but in view of the financial depression and for other reasons, we cannot, for some time, count upon any large degree of assistance from abroad. It only remains, therefore, for us to appeal to our countrymen in Ireland. Without prompt response to this appeal it will be impossible to prepare for the general election, which cannot long be delayed."

THE Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, who threatened to resign unless his Civil Marriage Bill became a law, has submitted to Emperor Francis Joseph a series of proposals which he had prepared with a view of insuring the passage of the Bill by the House of Magnates. Dr. Wekerle also had a conference with Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Premier, who expressed his belief that Dr. Wekerle's proposals would be accepted by the House of Magnates. Dr. Wekerle said that the proposals would be submitted to the House of Magnates next month.

NOTES.

THE Rosebery Cabinet has given assurances to the Welsh members that the Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill will be made the first business of the next session of the British Parliament.

THE Bill to create Chambers of Agriculture throughout Prussia, the last measure before the Landtag, has been accepted by the Herrenhaus in nearly the same form in which it passed the Lower House (Abgeordneten). These Chambers will be instituted by Royal decree.

AT the Eisenach Convention of German students, thirty-nine University Corps resolved in future to exclude all Hebrews from the honor of membership.

HERR LEIST, late Chancellor of the Cameroons, Africa, has arrived in Cuxhaven, Germany. He was immediately served with a summons from the Government ordering him to surrender himself to the authorities in Berlin, and prepare to defend the accusations relating to the many atrocities charged against him during his administration of the Cameroons colony.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO is increasing the number of men in all the corps of the Brazilian army. The *Prensa*, Buenos Ayres, thinks that everything points to a military dictatorship in the United States of Brazil.

THE Brazilian Government has accepted the mediation of England in its dispute with Portugal concerning the asylum granted by Portuguese naval officers at Rio de Janeiro to Admiral da Gama and his staff.

M. STAMBULOFF, the Bulgarian Premier, and his Cabinet have resigned, and riots have taken place in Sofia. It is said that M. Stambuloff's enmity against Russia led to his fall, and that Prince Ferdinand intends to pursue a policy friendly to the Czar. Many people have been wounded by the soldiers detailed to keep order, but as yet nobody has been killed. The supporters of Stambuloff are rioting in the provinces as well as in Sofia, and the military are described as being in sympathy with the friends of Russia. Colonel Kutinchev, a friend of Stambuloff, ordered an officer to fire on the rioters, but the officer disobeyed and was placed under arrest.

THE India Council has sent to Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, a unanimous recommendation that a 5 per cent. duty be imposed upon all cotton piece-goods imported into India. The Government, unwilling to face the hostility of the English manufacturers, recently overruled the same proposal. The India Council, in renewing the proposal, suggests that opposition may be averted by the imposition of an equivalent internal excise duty on Indian manufactures.

JOSEPH DE FELICE-GUIFFRIDA, member of the Italian House of Deputies, has been sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment for complicity in the Sicilian riots. He also loses his Deputy's mandate, is disqualified from any public office, and will be under police supervision for three years after his release. Immediately after the sentence became known, bombs were exploded in front of the Ministries of Justice and of War. The explosions were almost exactly simultaneous. The buildings in each neighborhood were shaken as if by an earthquake. Hundreds of windows were broken, and the street lamps were extinguished. The bombs were thrown, it is believed, by Anarchists, who wished to emphasize in this way their disapproval of the sentences of Deputy de Felice and his associates.

BARON SONNINO, the Italian Minister of Finance, has declared his intention to maintain the 20 per cent. income-tax embodied in his proposals. This announcement greatly displeased a large number of the Deputies, and they flung many hostile comments at the Finance Minister. The general opinion was that Baron Sonnino was not justified in making financial proposals at the end of a session.

AMONG several Anarchists who were recently arrested in Paris is a man of good family named Gauch. He has a fortune of 600,000 francs. In his lodgings the police found a will bequeathing 300,000 francs to a comrade named Jean Gruvé. The will specified that this money should be used for the benefit of Gruvé and his comrades in anarchy. The police assert that Gauch has supplied funds freely to Anarchists. Gauch and Beaulieu are wanted in Belgium, and will probably be extradited.

THE frequent occurrence of bomb-explosions in France has caused the Government to recommend organized vigilance in all towns for the purpose of fighting the Anarchist movement. The *Echo de Paris*, Paris, says that an agreement has been entered into between the military and judicial authorities that the artillery at all garrison towns shall undertake to furnish men and appliances to be placed at the disposal of the civil authorities for the purpose of destroying bombs.

THE Socialists of Paris intended to hold a demonstration in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, on May 27, the anniversary of the Paris Commune. Two thousand delegates from Socialist societies gathered outside a hall near the cemetery and, despite the rain, prepared to hear speeches and march to the graves of the dead revolutionists. M. Lepine, Chief of Police, forbade both the procession and the speech-making. The Socialist deputations, he said, might enter the cemetery a dozen or so at a time, but no large body of men would be admitted. The delegates then decided to defer their demonstration. After passing resolutions of protest they dispersed without disorder.

La Petite République, Paris, asserts that M. Casimir-Périer retired at the first opportunity in order to avoid the speedy and inevitable fall which is the result of the clerical policy of the Ministry, and a victory over the financial and industrial oligarchy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MINERAL-PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1892 AND 1893.

THE immensity and variety of the mineral-production of the United States may be appreciated after an inspection of the accompanying table giving the output of the chief mineral products and the value of the same in 1892 and 1893. These figures would, indeed, be notable were the history of the industry counted by centuries, but when it is considered that only a few decades back it had scarcely an existence we must stand amazed at the richness of the natural resources of the country, and the intelligence, the enterprise, and industry of a people which have achieved such results in these few years.

These statistics have been compiled for Vol. II. of "The Mineral Industry: Its Statistics, Technology, and Trade," the statistical supplement of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York. While no statistics are absolutely and mathematically

exact, yet these are beyond doubt not only the fullest but the most accurate that have ever been compiled for the mineral-production of the United States. Returns have been received from every producer of the principal metals and minerals, and these returns have been checked again by later reports.

It will be seen that in the year 1893 the mineral and metal production of this country as compared with 1892 has not declined in quantity as much as might have been expected from the financial depression, but it does show a material decline in values, amounting to over \$79,000,000. It is a noteworthy fact that the mineral-production alone, while almost one-third greater in value than the metal-product, decreased only one-half as much. Of the total decrease, over \$30,000,000 was in the decreased production and shrinkage of values in pig-iron; \$9,000,000 was in coke, and \$6,000,000 in bituminous coal, both of which were largely due to the decline in pig-iron production. In silver, the decrease in value amounted to \$6,000,000. In but few cases was there any increase. Anthracite coal gained \$4,000,000 in value, thus partly offsetting the decline in bituminous, and gold increased \$3,000,000. The

figures clearly show the solid foundation upon which the country's prosperity is based, and its stability.

The growth of the mineral industry of the United States has been so rapid as to be wholly beyond comparison with any other nation. Fifty years ago, this country began to take rank as one of the important producers. In twenty years, it had won a position among the leading nations, and now it not only excels all others, but the value of its products is almost as great as the value of the combined output of Great Britain, France, and Germany.

The volume in which the above table is published treats of a vast number of minerals, and gives the mineral-statistics of the following countries: Australasia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Canada, other British Colonies, Chili, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Egypt, Holland, Roumania, China, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Whiskey-Ring or Home-Rule.—*The Irish World*, New York, reprints a long letter by Michael Davitt from *The Freeman's Journal*, describing a movement of the whiskey ring, Irish and English, to win over the Irish members in the House to unite for the overthrow of Lord Rosebery, by way of defeating the Government Bill for an increased duty on spirits, a measure which they are pleased to characterize as "iniquitous." It is impossible, says Mr. Davitt, to imagine a more disgusting exhibition of political meanness than this appeal to the Home-Rule Party by the deadliest enemies of Home-Rule, unless indeed we have to contemplate the possibility of Irish Nationalist members being induced by this brewing Mephistophelian influence into the betrayal of the interests of Home-Rule by voting with its implacable foes. There is something absolutely hideous and revolting in the disgusting cant of this whiskey ring about their particular "industry"—an "industry" in which colossal fortunes go to the maker, and a bare subsistence-wage to the worker—that fills our lunatic-asylums with the hapless victims of dipsomania, our jails with criminals, our streets with unfortunates, and tens of thousands of homes with squalor, want, and misery, while it fills the coffers and pockets of distillers with untold wealth—wealth lavishly expended to slander the Irish people and the Irish cause.

Compiled for THE MINERAL INDUSTRY, Vol. 2, by Richard P. Rothwell, editor "The Engineering and Mining Journal."

No.	Product	Customary Measures.	1892.			1893.		
			Quantity.		Value at Place of Production.	Quantity.		Value at Place of Production.
			Customary Measures	Metric Tons.		Customary Measures	Metric Tons.	
1	Asbestos.....	Short tons.....	100	91	\$5,000	190	109	\$6,000
2	Antimony Ore.....	".....	850	771	51,000	850	771	41,000
3	Asphaltum and asphalt rock.....	".....	47,040	42,673	254,016	54,944	31,701	174,720
4	Barytes (crude).....	".....	28,476	25,833	142,380	26,632	24,161	133,160
5	Bauxite.....	".....	9,800	8,891	49,000	11,041	10,106	55,305
6	Borax.....	Pounds.....	12,538,196	5,687	940,365	8,699,000	3,946	632,425
7	Bromine.....	".....	379,489	172	64,512	348,399	158	87,100
8	Building Stone.....	".....			44,589,500			40,000,000
9	Cement, hydraulic.....	Barrels of 300-lbs.....	8,211,181		5,999,150	7,503,385		5,180,797
10	Cement, Portland.....	400 lbs.....	547,440		1,153,600	596,531		1,152,839
11	Coal, anthracite.....	Long tons.....	46,850,405	47,352,696	89,727,982	48,044,834	48,818,356	93,091,670
12	Coal, bituminous (c).....	".....	114,220,101	116,050,642	124,230,532	113,436,871	115,263,204	118,595,834
13	Coke.....	Short tons.....	12,010,829	12,204,303	23,421,117	9,792,390	9,049,966	14,688,495
14	Cobalt oxide.....	Pounds.....	8,600	3,890	6,450			8,500
15	Copperas.....	Short tons.....	13,250	12,021	110,372	16,000	14,515	95,440
16	Copper sulphate.....	Pounds.....				54,000,000	24,492	1,822,500
17	Corundum.....	Short tons.....	1,504	1,364	139,994	1,747	1,585	140,589
18	Chromite ore.....	Long tons.....	1,650	1,677	16,500	1,620	1,646	16,000
19	Feldspar.....	".....	16,000	16,258	80,000	17,000	17,274	85,000
20	Flint.....	".....	37,000	37,596	185,000	38,000	38,612	190,000
21	Fluorspar.....	Short tons.....	9,000	8,105	54,000	9,700	8,800	63,070
22	Grindstones.....	".....			304,800	45,580	41,350	845,920
23	Gypsum.....	".....	256,259	232,458	695,492	250,000	226,799	562,500
24	Infusorial earth and tripoli.....	".....	1,323	1,200	41,950	1,709	1,550	46,800
25	Lime.....	Barrels, 200 lbs.....	70,000,000	6,350,200	38,500,000	70,000,000	5,443,164	30,000,000
26	Limestone for iron flux.....	Long tons.....	4,560,000	4,633,416	2,097,600	3,750,000	3,810,375	2,250,000
27	Magnetite.....	Short tons.....	1,402	1,272	9,814	1,143	1,037	8,000
28	Manganese ore.....	Long tons.....	19,117	19,425	129,586	9,150	9,297	60,000
29	Marls.....	Short tons.....	125,000	113,400	65,000	110,000	99,792	55,000
30	Mica.....	Pounds.....	75,000	34	100,000	75,000		100,000
31	Millstones.....	".....			20,000			18,000
32	Mineral Paints.....	Long tons.....	50,000	50,805	650,000			546,000
33	Natural gas.....	".....			14,800,000			14,000,000
34	Onyx.....	Cubic feet.....	3,500		40,000	2,175		28,750
35	Ozokerite (refined).....	Pounds.....	130,000	59	7,800	None		
36	Petroleum.....	Bbls., 42 gals.....	50,512,136	7,000,982	80,229,128	50,249,228	6,678,403	80,223,505
37	Phosphate rock.....	Long tons.....	902,723	917,257	3,322,021	981,340	997,140	3,434,690
38	Plumbago (crude).....	Short tons.....	900	816	3,500	1,500	1,365	7,500
39	Plumbago (refined).....	Pounds.....	1,398,363	634	87,902	896,603	406	39,503
40	Potters' clay.....	Long tons.....	450,000	457,349	1,000,000	393,000	399,327	830,000
41	Precious stones.....	".....			188,000			200,000
42	Pyrites.....	Long tons.....	106,250	109,957	357,000	95,000	96,526	285,000
43	Salt.....	Barrels, 280 lbs.....	11,784,954	1,542,133	5,900,000	11,435,487	1,452,388	5,717,743
44	Slate (for pigment).....	Short tons.....	3,400	3,085	21,000	3,000	2,721	18,000
45	Slate (for roofing).....	In squares.....	953,000		3,396,625	871,500		2,780,600
46	Slate (other kinds).....	".....			750,500			737,400
47	Soapstone.....	Short tons.....	23,208	21,054	423,449	20,100	18,235	366,825
48	Soda, natural.....	".....	3,900	2,994	16,500	2,500	2,268	12,500
49	Soda, natural sulphate.....	".....	1,680	1,524	8,400	90	82	450
50	Sulphur.....	".....	1,825	1,656	54,750	1,344	1,219	26,880
51	Talc (fibrous).....	".....	41,925	38,034	472,485	36,500	33,113	337,625
52	Venetian red.....	".....	4,205	3,815	89,335	3,830	3,475	81,475
53	Whetstones (g).....	Gross pounds.....	1,090,000		107,580	900,000		105,925
54	Zinc, white.....	Short tons.....	27,500	24,946	2,300,000	25,000	22,678	1,875,000
Total non-metallic.....					396,610,582			371,376,935
METALLIC								
55	Aluminum, value at N. Y. b.....	Pounds.....	295,000	134	191,750	312,000	142	202,800
56	Antimony, value at S. Fran.....	Short tons.....	200	181	36,000	350	318	63,000
57	Copper, value at N. Y.....	Pounds.....	325,500,000	147,647	36,716,400	322,585,500	146,324	34,677,940
58	Gold, coinage value.....	Troy ounces.....	1,596,375	*49,652	32,997,071	1,739,081	*54,091	35,950,000
59	Pig iron, value at N. Y.....	Long tons.....	8,977,869	9,122,413	134,668,035	7,043,384	7,156,782	93,888,309
60	Lead, value at N. Y.....	Short tons.....	205,630	186,548	16,450,400	193,928	175,931	14,467,029
61	Nickel (fine).....	Pounds.....	96,152	*43,614	57,691	25,893	*11,745	12,429
62	Platinum (crude).....	Troy ounces.....	350	*11	1,750	300	*9.3	9,900
63	Quicksilver, value at S. F.....	Flasks, 76½ lbs.....	27,993	971	1,119,720	30,164	1,046	1,108,527
64	Silver, coinage value.....	Troy ounces.....	65,000,000	*2,022,195	84,038,500	60,500,000	*1,881,732	78,220,450
65	Spiegel-eisen and ferromanganese.....	Long tons.....	179,131	182,015	4,647,290	81,118	82,424	2,893,229
66	Tin.....	Pounds.....	143,400	65	29,827	None		
67	Zinc, value at New York.....	Short tons.....	84,082	76,270	7,785,993	76,255	69,178	6,214,782
Total metallic.....					320,740,427			267,707,795
Est. prod'ts, unspecified.....					7,500,000			6,000,000
Grand total.....					724,821,009			645,084,730

(f) Estimated. (g) Includes scythestones and novaculite. (h) Value taken as average of spiegel-eisen and ferromanganese, assuming production to have been one-third ferromanganese. (i) Including nickel in copper-nickel alloy and in exported ore and matte. (j) The production of petroleum stated in gallons is calculated in kiloliters, and converted to metric tons, by multiplying by 0.88. This gives an approximate result, the specific gravity of the various kinds of oils varies. * Kilograms.

"COXEYISM."

IN *The North American Review*, New York, June, the subject of "Coxeyism" is treated under three heads. Major-General O. O. Howard discourses on the significance and aims of the Movement, Superintendent Byrnes on The Character and Methods of the Men, and Alvah H. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, on The Danger to The Public Health. Major-General Howard opens with a review of the economic disturbances which gave occasion for the movement, and then presents a short historical sketch of the movement from its inception in the brain of Mr. Coxey, concerning whose motive, he says: "The desire for notoriety doubtless enters largely. Yet Coxey's ideas are not inconsistent with sincerity on his part, because the notion that those who occupy the seats of power can issue fiat money is the doctrine of a large number of our citizens. As regards the composition of the Army, it is described as made up of restless, adventurous, and irresponsible persons, some of whom are Socialists, some with Anarchistic tendencies, and, doubtless, among them many worthy men who have been thrown out of employment, and who, under the pinchings of poverty, have not known which way to turn for relief. It may make thoughtful people carefully study and weigh the causes of the great disturbances of which this marching on Washington is but a symptom." Again, the General compares the "Army of the Commonweal" to the five hundred and seventeen Marseillais, who, on the eve of the French Revolution, assembled at the call from Paris of Barbaroux and marched on Paris to fight for liberty. The result of the coming of these men to Paris, moralizes the General, is well known.

Thomas Byrnes, Superintendent of Police, New York, says: "It is a peculiarity of Americans to treat any manifestation by cranks as a joke. It would seem as though it were impossible for Americans to believe that men are in earnest who threaten to defy the law, who threaten the Government of this country with intimidation. It is apparent that the men who form the 'Industrial' armies now marching on Washington are unable to influence legislation in the legitimate way, by securing enough votes to elect their representatives. They represent the smallest sort of a minority, and, not content to submit to the majority, they propose to get what they want by intimidating Congress. The men who compose these armies are, as far as I can learn, what are ordinarily called tramps. That is, they are men who do not earn, and have not earned, a living and supported themselves.

"I think this movement is the most dangerous this country has seen since the Civil War. Our Government rests on the submission of the minority to the will of the majority; and this army movement is nothing more than that the minority of the minority appeals to force and intimidation to secure the legislation it wants. It is an outrage that this army of tramps and Socialists, officered by self-constituted 'Generals,' 'Colonels,' and the like, should be permitted to march through the States with the avowed intention of intimidating Congress."

Dr. Alvah H. Doty believes that there is no greater or more difficult problem which presents itself to a commander of an army than the necessary means for maintaining his men in good sanitary condition and free from diseases. The most minute directions are given as to the care of the body—cleanliness, clothing, foot-wear, water-supply, food, and the removal and destruction of refuse matter, the latter being of paramount importance. If this, in well-drilled men, subjected to the severest discipline, does not prevent sickness and disease, what may be expected of a body of men without discipline, and with whom the subject of hygiene and cleanliness is a vague fancy and unworthy of serious consideration? These men are subject to numerous skin-eruptions, generally the result of filth, and also other diseases which are more or less contagious; but it is the dissemination of the more dangerous diseases, such as small-pox, cholera, typhus and typhoid fever, which seriously affects the public. No richer soil can be found for the propagation of disease than one of the groups above referred to. On entering a town, they at once consort with their own class, who are the usual victims of contagious disease. The exposure necessary to become infected is very brief, and one of their number being supplied with the germ, its propagation through the ranks follows quickly. It is easy to understand, therefore, that, as a means of spreading contagious diseases throughout the country, Coxeyism is an agent of the most vicious type.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.**Stocks.**

THE Wall Street markets were extremely dull last week, business having been held in check by the coal-strike and the Tariff agitation. The exports of gold, although heavy, had little effect on speculation, money ruling as easy as ever, and the large holders of stocks on speculation experiencing no difficulty in securing bank accommodations on easy terms. Sales of stocks were only 598,552 shares against 1,560,327 the previous week. Sugar netted a gain of $3\frac{3}{4}$, closing at $104\frac{1}{2}$, and there were similar rallies in Chicago Gas, Nickel Plate 1st preferred, Lead, Pullman, Tennessee Coal and Iron, with corresponding declines in American Tobacco, Jersey Central, and Manhattan, in Big Four, Evansville, Terre Haute, and others; the market throughout may be characterized as a professional one, the general situation remaining unchanged.

Business on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of May compares as follows with that of the corresponding week last year:

Stocks.....	\$4,808,000	Dec. \$3,930,065
Government	196,000	Inc. 131,200
State and Railway.....	24,507,400	Dec. 3,640,800
Pipe lines.....	Dec. 10,000
Silver.....	Dec. 77,000
Rights.....	232	Dec. 36,446
Scrip.	3,603	Inc. 3,603

The Treasury.

The gold-exports for the week amounted to \$5,250,000, the bulk of which had to be met by the Treasury. This reduced the amount of free-gold in the Treasury to about \$74,400,000. The public debt statement issued June 2 shows receipts for the month of May of \$23,500,691 and expenditures of \$29,369,122. The customs receipts were \$9,798,067, against \$10,176,691 in April. Internal revenue receipts \$12,041,950, against \$11,363,144 during April. The pension-payments were \$13,196,273, a decrease of \$18,000,000 over 1893. The cash balance on the United States Treasurer's books on June 1 is \$117,854,335.85. The official estimate of the gold stock in the United States on June 1 places it at \$665,000,000, of which the National Banks hold \$202,758,000. This latter item includes Treasury gold-certificates and gold clearing-house certificates. All of this gold was shipped in response to a special demand for it from Germany.

It is understood, however, that it is going to Austria in connection with the currency reform scheme. The Austrian Government had arranged for all the gold necessary some time ago. It had collected 816,000,000 crowns, of which, however, 80,000,000 crowns were in the form of gold bills, of which the Bank of Austria held 55,000,000 and the Exchequer 25,000,000. Austria is now collecting the gold on these bills. The total amount to be collected would be about \$16,000,000, but a portion of this amount has already gone.

The Bank-Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed an increase of \$363,400 in the surplus of reserve held above legal requirements, the surplus now standing at \$77,165,100.

Loans contracted \$1,783,300, which was the most unsatisfactory feature of the statement; the cash changes being a decrease of \$706,000 in specie and an increase of \$554,300 in legal-tenders. Deposits decreased \$2,060,400, and circulation decreased \$57,400. The decrease in specie was unexpected, and suggested that some bank has supplied an amount of gold for export in addition to that which has been drawn from the Sub-Treasury. Last week's bank-statement suggested a similar operation.

Trade.

The week has been marked by a slight improvement in business, and the general tendency is buoyant, but hampered by the uncertainties attending the fate of the Tariff Bill, and by the great strike of the bituminous-coal miners, which has continued, and extended in some quarters, notwithstanding the promises of early settlement. Violence has been resorted to in some States, and troops have been called on to quell it. This, while of itself unfortunate and to be regretted, is pretty clear evidence of the approach of the end. In the mean time, the whole industrial situation has been deranged by the scarcity of coal. Recent reports of railway earnings have been unsatisfactory, and there is not much that is encouraging to security-holders of Southern properties in the outbreak of a war of rates in that section.

LEGAL.

The Liability of a Steamship Company.

The United States Supreme Court on the 26th of May rendered a decision in the case of *Arnold, Constable & Co. v. The National Steamship Company* which has been pending for more than ten years. The steamer *Egypt* brought to Arnold, Constable & Co., on the afternoon of January 31, 1883, thirty-six cases of merchandise, which were unloaded on the pier of the Inman Company and destroyed by fire that night. The Steamship Company denied liability for the loss, on the ground that the bill of lading released it from liability after the goods were landed. The plaintiff claimed that the landing was not made in the usual place, on the pier of the National Company. In the Circuit Court judgment was given for the Steamship Company, and this judgment was affirmed. The Court found that the liability of the Steamship Company was that of a warehouseman, and not that of an insurer. Justices Field, Gray, and Jackson dissented.

Violations of Smuggling Laws by Steamships.

The question whether a steamship can be libelled in one State for a violation of the smuggling and immigration laws, when it is already under bond in another State for another offense of the same kind, was on May 26 decided in the affirmative by the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice White rendering the opinion. The steamer *Haytien Republic* was first libelled by the Government officials in the State of Washington for smuggling opium and Chinamen. Bond was given, and she proceeded to Oregon, where she was again libelled by the Government officials there for another like offense. The courts below decided that the seizure, under the conditions described, was not proper. But the Supreme Court decided that for each offense a libel would lie, and reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit.

Cipher Telegrams.

Frank J. Primrose brought an action against the Western Union Telegraph Company to recover \$100,000 damages for errors in sending a cipher telegram from Philadelphia to Waukeeny, Kansas. The message related to a transaction in wool, and Primrose claimed to have suffered loss by the errors. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania the plaintiff was non-suited on the ground that the conditions of the contract printed on the back of the telegram absolved the telegraph company from liability for errors by transmission unless it specially insured correctness. Furthermore, the Circuit Court held the contract to be a reasonable one. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, that Court on May 26 affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court. The case has been pending in the Supreme Court since 1879.

Colors in Litigation.

Among the cases recently decided by the New York Court of Appeals was that of *Gray v. Green*, which is only one example of the unfortunate combinations of colors to be noticed in the indexes of the reports. Gray and Green were partners, but could not agree. Some of the other colors fail to harmonize. *Green v. White* was carried to the Commission of Appeals, and a few years later in the same tribunal were considered the disputes between Brown and Cherry. Gray was the Commissioner who declared the opinion. That White and Brown could not harmonize is not remarkable, and more than one case of Black against White will be found in the reports of this State. Black against Black is occasionally met with, Green against Green is a more common title, White against White is not unusual, and Brown against Brown is still more frequently noted. There is no Blue or Red, but a little "Matter of Reddish" is in *The State Reporter*. Finally, a case was recently reported in which the opposing counsel were both named Brown, and the Judge who rendered the decision was also Brown. —*The Albany Law Journal*.

CHESS.

Several of our readers have desired us to publish all of the games of the Steinitz-Lasker match. We gave twelve games in full, and, beginning in this issue, we will give the seven games that are lacking.

FIRST GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

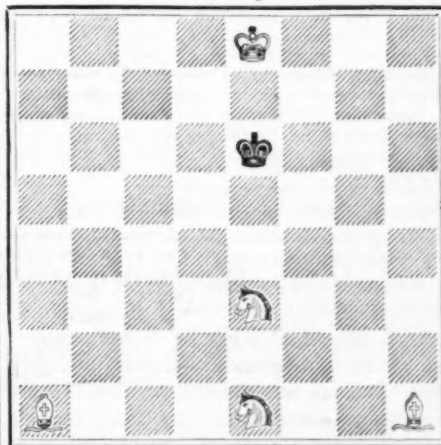
LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	31 Q-Q7	Q-KB2
2 K-Kt-B3	Q-Kt-B3	32 Q x Q ch	K x Q
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	33 P-K Kt4	B-Q Kt3
4 P-Q4	B-Q2	34 P x P	P x P
5 Q-Kt-B3	K-Kt-K2	35 Kt-QKt3	R-K6
6 B-QB4	Kt x QP	36 KR-KBsqR (Kt4)-K4	
7 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	37 Kt-QBsq	B-QB2
8 Q x P	Kt-B3	38 Kt-Q3	R-K Kt4
9 Q-K3	Kt-K4	39 Kt-QKt4	R (K6)-K4
10 B-Kt3	P-QB3	40 R-Q4	B-Kt3
11 Q-K Kt3	Kt-K Kt3	41 R x P ch	K-Kt sq
12 P-K R4	B-K3	42 Kt-Q3	R-K7
13 B x B	P x B	43 R-Q sq	B-K6
14 B-K Kt5	B-K2	44 R-Q Kt4	P-Q Kt3
15 Castles QR	P-K4	45 R-Q R4	P-Q R4
16 B-K3	Castles	46 P-Q3	R-K Kt4
17 Kt-K2	R-K B2	47 P-QB4	B-Q7
18 P-R5	Kt-B5	48 P-Kt5	B-QB6
19 B x Kt	P x B	49 R-K Kt sq	R-Q7
20 Q-KB3	Q-Q R4	50 P-KB4	R x Kt P
21 K-Kt sq	Q-K4	51 R x R	R x Kt
22 Kt-Q4	B-KB3	52 P-QB5	R-K6
23 P-QB sq	Q-R-K sq	53 R-QB4	P-Q6
24 K-R-K	B-Q sq	54 R-K Kt sq	P-Q7
25 Q-K Kt4	B-QB2	55 R-Q sq	P x P
26 Kt-KB3	Q-KB3	56 P-Kt5	B-Q5
27 Kt-Q2	K-R-K2	57 P-Kt7	R-K sq
28 P-KB3	P-Q4	58 K-B2	R-Q Kt sq
29 R-K R sq	R-K4	59 R-Q Kt sq	K-B2
30 P-K Kt3	R-K Kt	60 R-Q R4	Resigns.

SECOND GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 P x P	P-KB3
2 K-Kt-B3	Q-Kt-B3	23 P-Kt6	Kt x Kt P
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	24 P x Kt	B x Kt P
4 P-Q3	P-Q3	25 R-K Kt sq	P-K5
5 P-QB3	B-Q2	26 P x P	K-R2
6 B-Q R4	P-K Kt3	27 R x B	K x R
7 Q-Kt-Q2	B-K Kt2	28 Q-B5 ch	K-B2
8 Kt-QB4	Castles	29 Q x P ch	K-Kt
9 Kt-K3	Kt-K2	30 Q x Kt	Q-K4
10 B-Kt3	P-QB3	1 hr. 42 m.	1 hr. 35 min.
11 P-K R4	Q-B2	31 B-K3	P-R3
12 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	32 P-R4	K-R-K sq
13 P-KB3	Q-R-Q sq	33 P x P	R x P
14 P-K Kt4	P x P	34 Q x Q	R x Q
15 B P x P	P-K R3	35 R-R6	R-QB sq
45 min.	42 min.	36 Kt-Kt4	R-K2
16 Q-KB3	B-K sq	37 B-B5	R (K2)-K sq
17 B-QB2	Kt-Q2	38 Kt-K3	B-B sq
18 Kt-K R3	Kt-QB4	39 B-Q4	K-B2
19 Kt-KB2	P-Q Kt4	40 P-R5	B-K2
20 P-Kt5	P-K R4	41 B-Kt3 ch	K-B sq
21 Kt-KB5	P x Kt	42 Kt-B5	Resigns.

PROBLEM NO. 11.

Black—One piece.
K on K3.



White—Five pieces.

K on K8; Kts on K1 and K3; Bs on Q R1 and K R1.

White mates in three moves.

Pawns are the soul of chess.—*Philidor*.

By losing the game you gain experience.—*Henderson*.

Before making a move, count eleven.—*Congdon*.

Check is not mate.—*Starck*.

The Sicilian never attacks.—*Fisher*.

One player's loss is the other's gain.—*Benson*.

Always give check, perhaps it is mate.—*Stockman*.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

P. Q., ASHEVILLE, N. C.—I met lately in a book I was reading with an allusion to the "Achilles of Rivers." Is there any river known by that appellation, and where is it?

Some one with a smattering of classical learning gave that name to the Columbia River, the largest American river that empties into the Pacific Ocean, a noble stream, remarkable for grand and picturesque scenery. It was called the Achilles of Rivers, because, like the famous Homeric hero, it may be said to be vulnerable at its heel, for a treacherous and constantly shifting bar obstructs navigation at its mouth; though, this passed, the largest steamers can ascend 115 miles to Vancouver. There are many rivers on the globe which might just as well be given the same name, and for the same reason.

T. O. W., DAYTON, IOWA.—Who wrote the line "Like angels' visits, few and far between"?

Thomas Campbell. Before him, however, Norris of Bemerton (1657-1711) wrote of those joys which

"soonest take their flight

Are the most exquisite and strong,—

Like angels' visits, short and bright."

Robert Blair, in 1745, wrote in his poem called "The Grave":—

"In visits

Like those of angels, short and far between."

Campbell, in 1799, appropriated the simile, but without improving it.

B. M. R., FAIRMOUNT, KANSAS.—Who first called printing the "art preservative of all arts"?

The phrase is from an inscription upon the front of the house at Haarlem formerly occupied by Laurent Koster, or Coster, who is more likely to have been the first inventor of printing than Gutenberg. Mention is first made about 1628 of this inscription, which runs thus:

Memoriae Sacrum
Typographia
Ars Artium Omnium
Conservatrix
Hic Primum Inventa
Circa Annum MCCCCXXL

which may be translated: "A Memorial. Here, about the year 1440, was first invented typography, the art preservative of all arts."

R. V. B., PAINESVILLE, MICH.—Is not "notion," in the sense of small, trifling wares, a pure Americanism?

It is generally so regarded, and "Yankee notions" is a phrase known the world over. Yet so grave and didactic a poet as Young, than whom none could be less American, used the word, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, exactly in the sense on which it is now used in New England. In Night II. of his "Night Thoughts," he says:

"And other worlds send odors, sauce, and song,
And robes, and notions framed in foreign looms."

M. M. P., FARGO, N. D.—Was there ever a soldier in the United States known as "Old Blizzard"?

William Wing Loring (Loring Pasha), born in 1818, died in 1886, was so nicknamed. In the Spring of 1863, when General Grant was investing Vicksburg, Loring was sent to Fort Pemberton, where he mounted two heavy siege-guns that silenced the fire of the United States gunboat *Chillicothe*. His exclamation, "Give her a blizzard, boys!" was the origin of the name "Old Blizzard," by which he was afterward known.

S. A. R., HOBART, N. Y.—Are umbrellas a modern invention?

By no means. They are found sculptured on the monuments of Egypt and on the ruins of Nineveh, and their use in China and India is also very ancient. In Greece they had a part in certain religious ceremonies; and there is no doubt, from the paintings on ancient Greek vases, that umbrellas very much like those in use at the present time, were known many years before the Christian era. They were also used among the Romans, but only by women.

G. I. L., NEW YORK CITY.—Can you tell me where I can find the following: "Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our hearts are restless till they rest in Thee"?

We cannot.

Current Events.

Monday, May 28.

The lumber-schedule of the Tariff Bill is discussed, but no vote is reached. . . . The House discusses District of Columbia business. . . . The Presbyterian Assembly protests against the admission of Utah as a State. . . . Strikers in Indiana are enjoined from seizing coal-trains by a Federal judge. . . . Pennsylvania coal-operators decide to resume work by force.

The supporters of the Hawaiian Provisional Government are said to have secured a majority in the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention. . . . M. Dupuy has consented to form a Ministry.

Tuesday, May 29.

The Senate Committee makes a report on the Sugar-Trust scandal, recommending the prosecution of the newspaper-correspondents who decline to give the names of their informants; the lumber-schedule of the Tariff Bill is considered; Senator Vest's Resolution opposing the annexation of Hawaii is tabled. . . . The debate on the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks is continued in the House. . . . The striking miners attempt to close mines and seize coal-trains in Indiana and elsewhere; the Governors of coal-producing States are asked to act as an Arbitration Committee. . . . K. P. Sutherland, the Gravesend Justice of the Peace who escaped to Canada after McKane's conviction, surrenders himself, and is sentenced to prison for two years and eight months.

The names of the members of the French Cabinet formed by M. Dupuy are announced. . . . The Bulgarian Ministry resigns. . . . Venezuela promulgates a decree requiring registration of foreigners.

Wednesday, May 30.

An Immigration Congress is opened at Augusta, four Southern Governors attending; every Southern State is represented by delegates. . . . Governor McKinley orders out the militia to prevent striking miners from interfering with coal-trains. . . . The United States Court of Appeals of New Orleans decides that the city is not liable for damages for the deaths of the Italians lynched in the riot of 1890. . . . Several lives are lost in a wreck on the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

It is reported that the British Government has decided not to call an Autumn session of Parliament. . . . A riot occurs in Sofia, Bulgaria, in consequence of the resignation of the Stambouloff Ministry. . . . Deputy de Felice and his associates were sentenced at Palermo to long terms of imprisonment for complicity in the recent riots in Sicily; bombs were exploded before the Ministries of War and Justice in Rome, and the sentences created great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies.

Thursday, May 31.

The Senate finishes the consideration of the lumber-schedule; a Resolution is passed declaring for non-interference in Hawaiian affairs. . . . The House continues the debate on the repeal of the Bank-Tax. . . . Secretary Carlisle and Senators McPherson, Mills, and Harris testify before the Senate Committee in relation to the Sugar-Trust charges. . . . The Illinois conference between operators and miners fails, and the strike is to be continued. . . . Disastrous floods are reported in Colorado and Arkansas.

Premier Dupuy states the new Ministry's policy in the French Chamber. . . . The rioting in Sofia continues; the mob is fired on by the militia. . . . The Hungarian Ministry resigns because the King refuses to insure the passage of the Civil Marriage Bill by creating Liberal Magistrates.

Friday, June 1.

The Senate begins the consideration of the sugar-schedule; Senators Pepper and Manderson speak in favor of the bounty. . . . The House continues the debate on the bank tax. . . . There is no change in the strike situation; outbreaks are feared in Colorado and Pennsylvania. . . . New York business men hold a mass-meeting to protest against the proposed Income-Tax.

Civil war breaks out in Bulgaria; the troops demand the reinstatement of Stambouloff as Premier. . . . Demonstrations are held in several Italian cities to protest against the sentence imposed on Deputy Felice.

Saturday, June 2.

The Senate debates the sugar-schedule of the Tariff Bill; Senator Hill's Resolution for open sessions of the Bribery Investigating-Committee is discussed. . . . The House continues the debate on the 10 per cent. bank tax. . . . Orders are sent to the war-ship *Baltimore* to proceed to Korea to protect Americans whose lives and property are in danger. . . . Governor Matthews, of Indiana, orders out troops to prevent lawlessness by striking miners. . . . In Ohio strikers stop all coal-trains.

M. Casimir-Périer is elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. . . . The Parnellites are more favorably disposed toward the Rosebery Government; the Bill in favor of evicted Irish tenants will be considered during this session.

Sunday, June 3.

The gold-reserve is again a source of anxiety, having fallen to about \$79,000,000. . . . The presence of troops has a quieting effect in Indiana; coal-trains are moved. . . . A band of Commonwealers attempt to capture a train in Kansas, and are resisted by the Marshal. . . . The Temperance Congress opens at Prohibition Park, Staten Island; General Neal Dow speaks.

It is said in Berlin that the increasing anti-Austrian feeling in Hungary may lead to the disruption of the Triple Alliance. . . . Bulgaria's capital is peaceful; all public meetings are prohibited. . . . The Mikado dissolves the Lower House of the Japanese Diet.

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

MRS. SCHULZE: "Why did you dismiss your maid? Doesn't she know enough?"

MRS. MULLER: "On the contrary, she knows too much."—*Fliegende Blätter, Munich.*

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS (in restaurant dissecting a very lean chicken): "Waiter, take this away; it's too much of an abstract proposition."—*Ulk, Berlin.*

TEACHER: "Duplumo, what is the shape of the earth?"

DUPLUMO: "Globular, sir."

TEACHER: "How do you prove that?"

DUPLUMO: "Because they sell tickets for the round trip."—*Journal Amusante, Paris.*

SECOND (to Duferlin, at his first duel): "Have you any more wishes, sir?"

DUFERLIN: "Yes, sir; be careful to put me just as far from my opponent as he is from me."—*Journal pour Rire, Paris.*

IRATE CLIENT: "Permit me to say that you have acted in this case like a perfect ass!"

IMPETURABLE LAWYER: "How could I help it? I was acting on your behalf."—*Il Papagallo, Rome.*

JONES (in restaurant): "I am sorry I did not dine here last week."

MINE HOST (much flattered): "Why, sir?"

JONES: "This turkey would not have been quite so high, then."—*Fliegende Blätter, Munich.*

BALLETEUSE: "I will give you a place in my heart, M. le Baron."

THE BARON: "Thank you, but I'm not fond of a crowd."—*Journal Amusante, Paris.*

JUDGE: "What excuse have you for taking that hundred-mark note?"

PRISONER: "I am gathering curios for my scrap-book, your Honor."—*Wespen, Berlin.*

JUAN (sentimentally): "Let us vow eternal love beneath this ancient chestnut tree."

JUANITA (in a frightened manner): "Oh, I hoped that you would rather marry me!"—*Semana Comica, Barcelona.*

HARDUPPE: "I am going to ask old Money-bags for his daughter's hand to-day."

JOHNSON: "Which daughter?"

HARDUPPE: "That depends. If he is in good humor I'll ask for the youngest; if his temper is bad, I shall take the oldest."—*Ally Sloper, London.*

NEWSPAPER EDITOR (to thought-reader): "Can you guess the contents of a manuscript blind-folded?"

THOUGHT-READER: "I can, sir."

NEWSPAPER EDITOR (handing him his last leader): "Then guess this."

THOUGHT-READER (after a short trial, promptly): "There isn't an idea in it."—*Die Bombe, Vienna.*

LITTLE DICK: "I heard your mother tell my mother that you studied every night till ever so late."

LITTLE JOHNNIE: "Yes, I'm trying to get my eyes sore, so that I can't study at all."—*Punch, London.*

SCHMIDT (to waitress): "I have been patiently waiting to get my dinner, and now you serve a customer who came in after me."

WAITRESS: "Yes, sir, but the old rascal swears like a trooper if he isn't served quickly."—*Lustige Blätter, Vienna.*

EMMA: "Mamma, dear, you ought to discharge the cook. I heard her say to Papa, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself.'"

MAMMA (determinedly): "That cook stays!"—*Figaro, Vienna.*

MRS. BINGO (displaying new bonnet): "This is the very last fashion, John."

BINGO: "I wish it was, but I know it isn't. There'll be another out next month."—*Judy, London.*

LADY CLARE: "Do you not know, Pat, that it is impolite to swear before a lady?"

THE COACHMAN: "Shure, mum, Oi didn't know yez wanted to shwear first."—*Ally Sloper, London.*

PLAYWRIGHT (whose drama is hissed by the audience): "Guess I'll have to hiss too, else they'll know that I'm the author."—*Kikeriki, Vienna.*

THE MINISTER: "Don't be so so lazy, Hans. Don't you know that 'idleness is the beginning of all vices'?"

HANS: "Tain't true, your reverence. My wife says I have all the vices already."—*Ulk, Berlin.*

"STRANGE," said the Major, "some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law, and try to get further damages."—*Grip, Toronto.*

VIOLINIST (to publisher of journal for art and literature): "I told your reporter that the violin on which I played is a genuine Stradivarius, and one of the very best in existence. Why did you cut that out of the report?"

PUBLISHER: "That's all right. If Mr. Stradivarius wants to get puffed up in our paper, he must advertise with us, and that's all there is about it."—*Scottish Reformer, Glasgow.*

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